Analyzing the Characteristics of the British Period Residential Buildings' Façades in the Walled City of Nicosia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims is to analyze the various characteristics of residential buildings façades in the British Period (1878-1960), in North Cyprus. A Façade can be defined as the face and is the exterior view of a building. The role of the facade can be divided into two areas, “Physical structure” and “appearance or appeal”. It includes form and shape, building structure, building material, color, openings, ornamentation and roof type. In the following literature, information about the British Period in Cyprus, the architecture of the British Period (1878-1960), the residential buildings of this Period in Cyprus and their façades according to façade elements were described. The British Period, which was discussed into two periods: I. British Period (1878-1929) and II. British Period (1930-1960) was one that affected Cyprus in all dimensions, because of these effects; the case chosen for this study is in the Arabahmet district of Nicosia, North Cyprus. Twenty residential buildings from each of the British Periods were chosen and analyzed based on the characteristics of the façade in terms of their elements (form and shape, building structure, building material, color, the openings involved, doors, windows, bay window, balcony, ornamentations and roof types).

The methodology included physical analysis such as observation, photography, as well as case study. Furthermore, the analyzing of data through charts, inventory tables and also comparative tables between the two periods is done. Information was collected from a variety of sources to understand all the finer details of façades and the British Period in the Arabahmet district of Walled City in Nicosia.

Finally, it was found that all the facades of the British Period residential buildings in Cyprus possessed similar characteristics. Over forty buildings were selected as a case study, and the following was noted:

- Increase in the size of openings after First Period (length, wide, height of door and windows).
- Use of local yellow sandstone and mud brick in the First British Period and sandstone and reinforced concrete in the Second British Period.
- In the First British Period 30% of the buildings have a balcony and 65% of the buildings have a bay window. In the Second British Period 30% of the buildings have a bay window until 1935. After 1948, just a balcony was used instead of bay windows in most of the buildings.
- Use of the construction date and sometimes use of some symbolic ornaments on fan light and keystone of the facades of buildings.

According to the results revealed from this study, the conclusion is achieved. Some recommendations also were gained from the conclusion as well which can be useful for the further studies.

Keywords: Residential buildings, Façade characteristics, Façade elements, British Periods, Nicosia, Arabahmet District.

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, Kuzey Kıbrıs, Lefkoşa Kaleiçi, Arabahmet Bölgesi'ndeki İngiliz Dönemi'ne (1878-1960) ait konutların cephe karakteristiklerinin analizi amaçlanmıştır. Cephe, binaların dış görünümü olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Bina cephelerinin rolü "Fiziksel" ve "Görünüm" olmak üzere iki kısıma ayrılabilmektedir. Form ve şekil, bina taşıyıcı sistemi, bina malzemesi, çatı çeşidi, renk, açılıklar (kapı ve pencere) ve süslemeler gibi bina elemanları cephelerin şekillenmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında cephe elemanları, Kıbrıs'daki İngiliz Dönemi, İngiliz Dönemi Mimarisi, İngiliz Dönemi'ndeki konutlar ve cephe özellikleri tartışılmıştır. İngiliz Dönemi Kıbrıs Adası'nda farklı alanlarda izler bırakmış en önemli dönemlerden biridir. Buna bağlı olarak, bu döneme ait önemli örneklerin bulunduğu Lefkoşa Kaleiçi Arabahmet Bölgesi çalışma alanı olarak seçilmiştir. İngiliz Dönemi, I. İngiliz (1878-1929) ve II. İngiliz (1930-1960) Dönemleri olarak iki kısımda incelenmiştir. Her bir döneme ait yirmi konut seçilmiş olup, cephe karakteristikleri belirtilen cephe elemanları (form ve şekil, bina taşıyıcı sistemi, bina malzemesi, çatı çesidi, renk, cumba, balkon ve süslemeler) kapsamında analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışmada kullanılan yöntem: gözlem ve fotoğraflardırma gibi fiziksel analizlerin yanısıra, yerel pratik incelemeler; envanter tabloları, tablolar üzerinden veri analizleri ve ayrıca iki dönemin karşılaştırmalarının yapıldığı analizleri kapsamaktadır. Çalışma kapsanında, cephe, Kıbrıs'taki İngiliz Dönemi ve Lefkoşa Kaleiçi, Arabahmet Bölgesi'ndeki İngiliz Dönemi konutları ile ilgili çeşitli kaynaklardan bilgiler toplanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, Kıbras'da İngiliz Dönemi'ne ait secilen kırk konut üzerinde yapılan çalışmada, cephe özellikleri asağıda belirtildiği gibidir:

• I. Dönem ile karşılaştırıldığında, II. İngiliz Dönemi'nde açıklıkarın boyutları (kapı ve pencerelerin, genişlik ve yükseklikleri) artmıştır.

• I.İnigliz Dönemi'nde yerel sarı sarı kumtaşı ve kerpiç, II Dönemi'nde ise sarı kumtaşi ve betonarme kullanılmıştır.

• I.İngiliz döneminde konutların %30'u balkona sahip olup, %65'de cumba vardır. II.İngiliz döneminde konutların %30'u 1935'e kadar cumbaya sahiptir. 1948 sonrası ise birçok konutta cumba yerine balkon kullanılmıştır.

• Kapıların üzerinde genellikle yapım tarihi bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca cephelerde bazı sembolik süslemelerinde kullanıldığına rastlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konut, Cephe Karakteristiği, Cephe Elemanları, İngiliz Dönemi, Lefkoşa - Arabahmet Bölgesi.

TO....

My life, my Parents

My love, my Husband

My soul, my Sister

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INTRODUCTION

Places are identified by their different characteristics. In general, the use of properties such as historical, technological, economical, ecological, socio-cultural and human attributes define the places and the architecture in these places (Agnew, 2011). Architecture has been viewed as a work of art that usually portrays not only beauty, but also has a socio-cultural or historical meaning. Architecture is a “mother of art” (Schulz, 1968). In architectural science, façade is defined as the exterior side of a building. The word of “façade” comes from the French language, which in turn comes from the Italian facciata, from ‘faccia’ meaning “face” or “frontage”, ultimately from Vulgar Latin facia. The earliest recorded use of the word is from 1681 (Knaack, Klein, Bilow , & Auer, 2007).

A façade is the outer appearance. The Façade of building is a bridge between the exterior and the interior. This bridge also invites and persuades people into the inside of a building. Sometimes they become a symbol and an iconic building. While some of the façades are historical and unique, some of them are rather simple. Even simple façades possess lots of characteristics to speak and search about such as the elements of the façade; form and shape, structure, history, material, color, openings, ornamentations and roof types. Each façade has a story and a characteristic of itself that

elements of a façade have important effects on it. Thus, this study aims to discuss the elements of facades, and to research the characteristics of the British Periods (1878-1960) residential buildings and their façades in the Arabahmet district of the Walled City of Nicosia, North Cyprus.

1.1 Problem Statement

The British Period was one of the most important periods which brought the new culture and technology to Cyprus. It made significant mark on the characteristic of the island. Arabahmet district in Walled City of Nicosia has residential buildings from the I. and the II. British Periods were selected as a case study. Arabahmet is one of the historical districts in Walled City of Nicosia. This district was the place of wealthy people during the British Period. In recent times, this district is formed of a combination of ruins, vacant and renewed buildings. According to the existence of the rich architecture, especially in the façades of buildings, façade characteristics of this district were interesting to analyze. In this research, the aim is to find answers to the question:

- What are the characteristics of façades in the I. and II. British Periods (1878-1960) residential buildings?

To achieve the answer of the main question, the elements of a façade and the role of the façade need to be understood. Furthermore, the effects of the elements on the characteristics of the facades on the residential buildings are required.

1.2 Aim & Objectives

This study is intended to analyze the characteristics of the British Period (1878-1960) façades of residential buildings. In this study of the I. British Period (1878-1929) and the II. British Periods (1930-1960) are considered.

The facades of residential buildings were analyzed and compared according to the main indicators of the facades such as form and shape, building structure, building material, color, openings (doors and windows), balcony, ornamentation and roof types. For achieving the aim, effects of history, location, climate and culture on characteristics of façade are discussed.

1.3 Research Methodology

This study mainly focuses on the British Period (1878-1960) residential buildings facades. A comparative analysis of the British residential buildings was included. Twenty buildings were selected from the I. British Period and twenty buildings were selected from the II. British Period. The data was collected through a literature survey, observation and field studies.

- The literature survey and reviews on the sources, which are about the subject of the thesis and that consist of the meaning of façade, the role of the façade, factors that affect the characteristics of facades and elements of the façade are given. Also, the British Period in Cyprus, its architecture, and facades of British Period residential buildings are discussed.
- The field study was carried out on the British residential buildings in the Arabahmet district of the Walled City of Nicosia. It consisted of observations, photographs, sketches and analysis of the elements of façades such as form and

shape, building structure, building material, color, openings, balcony, ornamentation and roof types.

- Both the literature survey and the field study were analyzed. The selected and analyzed case studies are represented in the inventory tables with figures in the appendix section of the thesis.
- Analyzing the elements of façades during the I. and II. British Periods was completed by using forty inventory tables for consideration. From these inventory tables the characteristics of the British Period façade of Cyprus was found. Also, ten tables drown to give information about elements of façade in forty buildings as a case study.

1.4 Research Limitation

The main aim of this thesis is to analyze the design of the buildings' facades in terms of façade characteristics. The study is limited to the analysis of residential buildings' facades in British Periods in North Cyprus. Forty buildings as examples for the analyses which give opportunity to make a comparison assessment between different buildings of British Periods in Arabahmet district of Walled City of Nicosia, North Cyprus are selected as a case study.

The study is structured in a way that, two groups of residential buildings are selected for investigation. The first group of the study are twenty buildings that were designed and constructed between the 1878- 1929 Period, and twenty buildings are selected for the Second group were designed and constructed between the1930-60 British Periods.

Some houses were renewed and tried to keep the British style of the house but construction dates were not put on the fan light. This was one of the research limitations in the analysis part because although it is specific, the residents didn't know about that. Furthermore, these buildings were limited by construction date which illustrated on top of entrance. By considering about above circumstances, this study were bounded by façade characteristics which is included by form, shape building structure, building materials, openings, balcony, ornamentations and roof type.

For analyzing the characteristics of a façade the façade must be understood first. In the next chapter, the meaning of façade, the role of the façade, factors that affect the characteristics of it are discussed. Also elements of the façade are explained completely. Although the research is specific, there were limitations to it due to residents living in the properties.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

2.1 Facade

The entire surroundings or the exterior face of a building which is the architectural front can be defined as the building's façades (LaChiusa, 2002). The exterior face of a building gives special architectural treatment sometimes distinguishing it from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details (Hill, 2003). When the façade of a building is concerned, inference is usually placed on the exterior sides or most commonly at the front of the building. The word "façade" comes from the French language. In architecture, the façade of a building is of utmost importance from a design perspective since it paves the way for the entire image of the building (Knaack, Klein, Bilow, & Auer, 2007). There are three major types of facades that exist, namely the main façade which usually is the entrance, the sidelong and backside. Some issues like the period of the building, the climate of the area, the view, the energy consumption, the way of life and the landscape are all related with the façade design. The most important factors which affect the design of the facade are the function of the building, privacy, light, climate, iconography , period and design (concept, harmony, contrast, volume and depth) (Nilufar, 2012). Also, opening, color, material, style, history and the quality of it are the other important criteria which are considered in façade's design.

2.1.1 Role of the Façade

The role of facades can be split into two parts i.e. the “physical structure” and an “appearance or appeal”. The physical structure can be visible especially on the façade of the building. For example the use of domes and shell structures are relevant to portray the characteristics of the façade. The use of different material in various parts of the façade such as glass, wood and metal for walls, windows and so on also aids to highlight the facade. It must however not be forgotten that, the fundamental role of the façade is for protection. The façade of a building brings an inherent transition between inside and outside thus the surroundings play a vital role. First and foremost it provides protection from the element demarcates private property and creates privacy (Schittih, 2001). The façade can be considered as a symbolic and protection element of buildings. These create the characteristics of a façade.

2.1.2 Factors that Affect the Characteristics of Facades

The appearance of the façade shows the character of the building, it may also transmit information about the aesthetics. Lots of information can be drawn from the façade of a building such as the plan of the buildings, culture of the place, climate of the city and history of the buildings. These are some of the important criteria which create the characteristics of a facade.

The character of the façade depends on the interior and exterior of the buildings. Changes in the interior plan can cause changes in the character of a building’s façade. For instance in residential buildings, form and shape, building structure, building materials, colors, openings (doors, bay window, windows), balconies, ornamentations and roof types are relevant to bring out the character of the house. The entrances

usually play an inviting role for the house. Entrances, porches and balconies are quite often the focus on the buildings' main elevations. Together with their functional and decorative features such as doors, steps, balusters and entablatures, they can be extremely important in defining the overall character of a building (Zionsville, 2012). Although, the location of the buildings is important, period and history, culture, economy, climate, form and design also affect facade characteristics buildings.

2.1.2.1 Historical Period of the Building

The style and design of buildings can provide an understanding to the period of the buildings. Each period has specific and different conditions. A Façade of a building can somehow reflect the established period of it. Most of the time, these characteristics create the styles of these buildings. For instance, the bay window/cumba is one of the symbols of the Ottoman Period (fig. 1-2). Although, these two figures are in two different cities (Beirut and Istanbul) but the similarities in facades is a representation of the Ottoman Period. This is the result of some common characteristics and shapes like cumba. As a result one of the factors which can have an effect on a building façade is its historical period.

Figure 1. Houses in Ottoman Period in Istanbul, Turkey (Gonzales, 2012)

Figure 2. Houses in Ottoman Period in Beirut (Sirialibano, 2010)

Historical facades have acted as landmarks which preserve the past characteristics from the first millenary BC (Anon, 2012). For instance, in figure 3 the historical Carson Mansion house in Eureka of San Francisco is shown. This house was constructed in 1881. It was built in a Victorian Architecture style. In recent years this home has become known as one of the most beautiful landmarks in all of the west coast of USA (Redwood, 2013).

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Figure 3. Historical Landmark (Wordpress, 2013)

2.1.2.2. Location

Façade character can be changed according to the location. The architectural location types are based on the evidence of history, design, accretion, and intention and not based on less relevant aspects such as current use, size of current property. (Coleman, 2002). On the other hand location itself can be a geographical position and place of the buildings, which can have a direct effect on the façade of the buildings. Weather, topography and geography, environment, historical background, culture, local materials, social level and financial strength can also be some of the factors which are related to location. These factors can change the façade of the building and various characteristics depending on an area. For instance weather, topography and place have an effect on a façade and a plan of the buildings. It may have a pitch roof in a rainy and humid environment or it may use shelter and shading elements for sun protection (Hubka, 2004). In the same period of time, function, culture, personal style and even same climate, different façades were illustrated. Social and financial situations are some of the reason for a location having an effect in façade diversity.

Figure 4. Near the Istiklal Street, Istanbul (Skunk, 2007)

Figure 5. Akaretler District on Istanbul's European Side (Tweedy, 2009)

Figures (4 & 5) show diversity of façades in two different districts in Istanbul of Turkey. Different locations described different character of facades. Although, these buildings follow the same function, climate and culture they are presented with different styles of façades. These dissimilarities can be the result of economic situations of people in different areas, in all countries. Shown in figure 4 is an area of people on a

low income. In figure 5 the Akaretler district, where people with a higher income reside. This diversity can also come from the location of the buildings and it is visible from character of the façades.

2.1.2.3 Climate

In general, the dominant local climate has always influenced construction methods or architecture. It is therefore understandable that building typologies found around the world are very diverse. Humans created protection from the climate by building shelters that were adapted to the climatic conditions they were in (Bilow, 2012).

Vernacular architecture means regional architecture. Because it is typically adapted to the climate, the term is often used synonymously for traditional climate-adapted building construction. Typical for vernacular architecture is its origin from local materials (Rudofsky, 1965).

Climates can dramatically change the façade of buildings. These changes can be shown by the material selections in certain environments. Also other factors such as proportions, height and colors can verify a design according to the climate. Façades of buildings in particular periods of time, with the same function and location can be totally different under various climates. As a result it can be determined that a climate is one of the important criteria's to define characteristics of a facade.

This idea can be examined with mention to two examples in different areas. The Tundra and Taiga, where Nomads are the typical inhabitants of these barren regions as they roam the land with their productive livestock throughout the year their shelters are mobile, tent-like structures that differ slightly according to traditions and regions. In

the northernmost regions of Greenland, permanent houses are completely or partially dug into the ground. As it shown in figure 6, the entrance areas of these wooden houses are built at a lower level to keep the warm air inside. It seems that the façades and roofs area protruding from the earth. Roofs are covered with sod that begins to grow every summer (Behling, 1996).

Figure 6. Earth Covered Houses in Iceland (Sorensen, 2013)

Figure 7. Typical Russian Timber House (Vasiliev, 2013)

Timber material is used for cold place such as Russia (fig. 7). Using a hypocaust heating system is another effect of the climate on a façade of buildings (fig. 8).

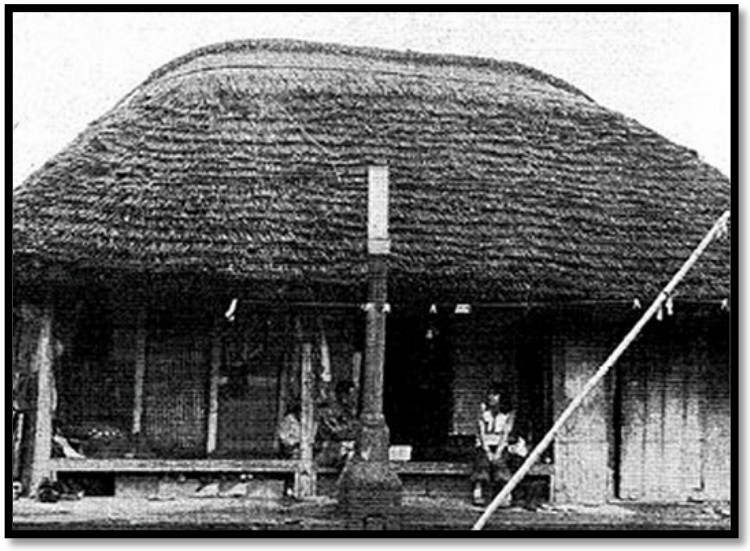


Figure 8. Residential House with Hypocaust Heating; the Chimney is Clearly Visible on the Front Side of the Building (Bilow, 2012)

Stone and brickwork are the dominant building materials used throughout the moderate zone. The material mass provides protection against the winter cold as well as overheating in summer. In principle, this climate-adapted architecture is mirrored in urban development. It provided a balanced compromise between light incidence and heat loss in winter. It is illustrated in figure 9, since it receives almost permanent solar radiation the south-facing façades surrounding the Piazza Del Campo in Siena, features fewer and smaller windows. Wooden louvers provide additional protection from overheating in summer (Willkomm, 2000).

Figure 9. Low Share of Window Area at the Piazza Del Campo in Siena of Italia (Konstantinou, 2013)

As a result, characteristics of façades of buildings in hot and dry climates with a flat roof and made with bricks in cubic shape are hugely different than buildings in rainy or cold places, which include timber and gable roofs in façades.

2.1.2.4 Culture

People from different cultures have different lifestyles and thus live differently. Several different reactions can be seen in different cultures concerning building construction. This can produce different facades. The way the doors, entrances, height, balconies and color amongst other features are used can vary. If buildings belonging to the same period have the same function and climate, their façades may still be still different even if they belong to the same culture. People change their territory and the façade of their spaces according to their own culture (Fasli & Dagli, 2001). For instance, they change the façade by using strong shading elements or any covering material aiming to create more privacy or by creating open spaces. People give a character to their buildings with decoration or putting some vegetation. For instance, use of decorative

brick with white plaster in a building in Yemen (fig.10). Therefore, it can be said that the culture of the societies is very important and more effectual to the whole characteristic of the city.

Figure 10. Decorated Façade in Sana'a Capital of Yemen (Al-Ashwal, 2008)

As it shown in figures11 in different countries such as India they maintained culture by painting a building's façade. It makes an attractive characteristic to a place by using bright colors on facades.

Figure 11. Facade of Building in Indian Village (Zaveri, 2013)

2.1.3 Elements of a Facade

Many components of façades include form and shape, building structure, building materials, color, openings (door, bay window and window), balcony, ornaments and roof types. All of them create vision differences for viewers. Ruskin drew (2003) Attention to façade elements indicate that all of them are important and affect a façade. Furthermore, being sensitive about the differences between color and texture, different techniques of masonry and patterns of bricklaying, and the artistic value of combining types of stone or brick to introduce color patterns, and as one of the great architects to inherent the qualities of such building matters (Hearn, 2003).

2.1.3.1 Form and Shape

Form and shape are areas which define objects in space. Form and shape refer to space; indeed they cannot exist without space. There are several ways to categorize form and shape. Form and shape can be thought of as three dimensional and two dimensional respectively. Two dimensional shapes have width and height. It can also create the illusion of three dimension objects. Three dimensional forms have depth as well as

width and height. Form and shape can also be described as either organic or geometric. Organic forms typically are irregular in outline, and often asymmetrical. Organic forms are most often thought of as naturally occurring (Jirousek, 1995). Shapes can be circle, triangle, square, rectangle, polygonal and a combination of them, but form can include all of these. Shapes with depth, include sphere, cylinder, cube and lots of volumes that are made by combinations of these forms. For example The Kaufmann House has a cubic form and a geometric shape. Horizontal and vertical elements together made lots of forms and space (fig. 12). Its form and shape can be explained as organic and geometric (Jirousek, 1995).

Figure 12. Richard Neutra's Kaufmann House in California, USA (Wyatt, 2007)

For analysis of architectural form understanding the definition of elements and the relation between them are important. All solid voids, openings, balconies, roofs that affect shape of a façade are in section (fig. 12). The revealing characteristic of a form becomes important in architectural design.

Architects can choose function over form. Le Corbusier creates for each situation depending on the function as “Form follows function”. Function, construction and form are three main aspects which need to be thoroughly comprehended (Salura & Fauzy, 2012). A special form which improves space, as predestined for some activities is bound to show some sort of declaration. This expression will usually be understood by the observer as derived from its prime appearance. Separate from the mental perspective of interpreting the formal sensation in one’s mind’s eye, there is also the explanation of the matter attached to this. The result of this description of appearance is interpreted by the observer (Salura & Fauzy, 2012).

Figure 13. An Irregular Form of a Residential Building Façade, Rotterdam (Pinterest, 2012)

As illustrated (fig. 13-14) an irregular form and organic shape makes special facades and creates unique characteristics such as these two residential houses.

Figure 14. Organic Shape of the Cloud House (Goslings, 2013)

Flowing, a curving organic shape often has a warmer and more comforting feel, billowing around the inhabitants of the home like a cozy blanket or clouds. Architects McBride added a stunning cloud-shaped addition to an Edwardian residence in Australia and literally gave it a silver lining (Steph, 2103).

2.1.3.2 Building Structure

Building structures are based on the structural system used. Structural systems have an effect on the façade of a building. For example the size of the windows or openings can be changed related to the structural system. Various building structures require different material, which can also have effect on a façade according to the choices made.. On the other hand the building structure can sometimes be viewed in the façade (fig. 15) and some diffrences made to it as ina selection of hightech buildings. The Leiter II. Building (fig. 16) has an iron frame structure designed by William LeBaron

Jenney, built in 1891. Jenney was a leader in this system, and it is valued as being the original example of the first use of the iron frame Leiter Building (Urbanosis, 2007).

Figure 15. Skeletal Steel Frame Structure (Ehrlich, 2013)

Figure 16. Reinforced Concrete Frame Structure (Urbanosis, 2007)

Shown in figure 17, is a private house in Portugal which was built by Rui Grazina in 2011, it was achieved structurally by the use of a load bearing , which enable to create an underground parking space. The entrance also framed by two concrete walls, which enables the transition between the entry level on the site and the actual first floor level (Archdaily, 2012).

Figure 17. Private House in Barcelos (Garrido, 2012)

Arches are used to carry the ceiling and roof, to guide easier movement , define the space and create the transition between the exterior and interior of buildings. (Ongul, 1998). Arches are a structural element but they can be a part of façade such as an arched frame surronding doors and windows. Furthermore, alternative structures such as domes, shells and tensile structures have a great effect on a façade, and can differentiate a building as well as make it more interesting than other buildings in its surroundings.

2.1.3.3 Building Material

Material is certainly an important effective element in the power of seeing and vision of a façade. With the increasing focus on the surface, the nature of the materials becomes the central focus of the architectural inquiry: material as such, emerges as a concept. The desired appearance of material, aesthetic and tactile qualities is the effect of color and texture. The atmosphere of traditional building materials such as natural stone, brick and wood is rediscovered and applied in new contexts (Schittich, 2001).

Figure 18. Fallingwater House (Blachman, 2012)

In figure 18 it can be seen that the terraces of the house echo the pattern of the rock ledges below. Frank Lloyd Wright used only 4 materials when building the house he named ‘Fallingwater’, sandstone, reinforced concrete, steel and glass.

Simultaneously with construction history building materials have also changed slowly. Development in formal building materials used both in historic and current structures can be distinguished as: Masonry, stone, wood and timber, brick buildings and bearing

wall buildings which were the overcoming type of structures until the late years of the nineteenth century. Steel strucutres were used as a typical structural form in large buildings. In modern construction, masonry buildings are limited to certain building types and special locations. Using natural stone was not rare but more stable building materials with consistent shapes and sizes, were often used, namelystronger concrete and reinforcements. Application of concrete filled blocks is also a major improvement in building masonry structures (Jeff Guh and Altoontash, 2006).The range of materials is extensive and lots of different material is used in architecture such as modern materials like glass, steel, composite, epoxy , etc.

2.1.3.4 Color

In architectural productions, color plays an important role as a symbol and culture of buildings. For instance in some countries such as Poland colored façades were used to make a place look attractive (fig. 19). It plays a decisive role in the proceeding of organizing the characteristic of a place which, in turn, is connected with the genius loci, namely the total qualitative phenomenon, which is an integral part of existence and not an abstract location, a set of concrete things with their material substance, shape, texture and color (Norberg-Schulz, 1997).

Figure 19. Colored Façade in Historic Town at Wroclaw's Main Market Square (Mehlich, 2013)

In building protection color has a complete component role. In building design, color serves several aesthetic targets including:

- Explicating the characters of building materials such as red roof tiles, grey stone walls and brown timber trusses.
- Creating an atmosphere either external or internal. A bright color scheme tends to express excitement and fun in kindergarten centers.
- Defining either unification or variety. A uniform color scheme tends to define a sense of unity such as a block of new shop houses or a modern shopping complex. Conversely, a varied color scheme creates a feeling of diversity (G Ahmad, 1998).

A vital element in the beauty of urban architecture is the façade of its buildings. The direct impact of the aesthetics of the environment and the building can be readily seen from the color.

2.1.3.5 Openings

An opening itself includes doors, windows, connection between the interior and the exterior of the building, exchange of air, light and visibility are traits of the opening. In the following sections each one is explained:

2.1.3.5.1 Door

Entrances are the spaces which provide transition between different entities. The transitional concept is the solution to eliminate the sharp division between areas with different territorial claims (Berkman, 2004). Entrances, porches and many other forms of in-between spaces provide an opportunity for 'accommodation' between adjoining worlds (Hertzberger, 2005). The location of the entrances of the building is very important for donating the function and the characteristics. Entrances are a functional transition as they are connecting different spaces with different functionality, such as public-private spaces, with references to usage (Berkman, 2004). The main approach to the entry of a building shows a strong background to the public view; furthermore, it emphasizes the public to private transition (Marcus & Sarkissian, 1988) and affects the characteristics of the façade by providing the meaning of the entrance to that space. The front of the entrances as a transitional space of the building connects or links together the public and private uses or spaces, and semi-private or semi-public areas appear in the building context (linden, 1982). Entrances in buildings are important elements.

Doors are connectors between two spaces, the interior and exterior. They are essential for privacy, safety, sound and weather isolation. Exterior doors vary widely in both materials and sensation. They all come in two basic types, panel and flush. Panel doors

consist of solid vertical stiles and horizontal rails, with flat or raised panels in between. The Panel type includes mostly decorative doors. Door areas containing glass are called lights. A “six-light” transoms and decorative glazing such as leaded or etched glass are all popular accents for entries (Double doors with sidelights, Dutch door). Also patio doors that include French doors with transom and Sliding doors are traditional choices for bringing indoor and outdoor living spaces together (Atkinson, 1993, Atkinson, 1996).

The standard entry door height is about 78 inches; the standard entry door width is 36 inches. Auxiliary doors may be 32 inches wide. All of these dimensions are flexible, especially if there is customization. Traditional panel doors have hard-wood rails.

2.1.3.5.2 Window

Fanlight windows above some ancient doors are constructed with colored glass and metal bars which were ornamented with similar motifs to that of the door.

Figure 20. Fanlight and Number of the House (Bridge, 2009)

The building is from The United Kingdom and the number of the house is written on the fan light. It includes some eye-catching stained glass (fig. 20).

The design of windows is also important for the way in which motion in the wall is to be comprehended. These holes are often a destruction of form; they must be made an accentuation of form (Corbusier, 2008). Placing windows for light, warmth, ventilation, access, or a view, a well-planned window, skylight, or door can have a demonstrative effect on your living space. At the beginning, the windows in your neighborhood may all look different because of the variety of sizes, shapes and sash arrangements. However, they can be organized into the following categories:

Basic window types: double hung, casement, sliding, awning, hopper, fixed glass.

Specialty windows: bay window, bow window, greenhouse unit and glass block.

Skylight styles: self-flashing, curb-mounted, ventilating unit, roof window (Atkinson, 1993, Atkinson, 1996).

2.1.3.6 Balcony

An external extension of an upper floor of a building, enclosed up to a height of about three feet (one meter) by a solid or pierced screen by balusters, or by railings. In the medieval and Renaissance periods, balconies were supported by corbels made out of successive courses of stonework, or by large wooden or stone brackets. Since the 19th century, supports of cast iron, reinforced concrete, and other materials have become common (Hoiberg, Britannica, 2013). The false balcony construction features a window or door with a gate blocking the opening. Also, it called a Juliet or French balcony. This type of balcony is not suited for walking on and serves mainly as ornamentation for the building. The railings can be extremely ornate.

Figure 21. Balcony on the Town Hall Building in Iserlohn (Mecomber, 2013)

The balcony (fig.21) serves to enlarge the living space and range of activities possible in a dwelling without a garden or lawn. In many apartment blocks the balcony is partly recessed to provide for both sunshine and shelter or shade. The balustrade is a low screen formed by railings of stone, wood, metal, glass, or other materials and designed to prevent falls from roofs, balconies, terraces, stairways, and other elevated architectural elements (Mecomber, 2013).

Patio, (fig. 22) in Spanish and Latin American architecture, a courtyard within a building, opening to the sky. It is a Spanish development of the Roman atrium and is comparable to the Italian cortile. The patio was a major feature in medieval Spanish architecture.

Figure 22. Patio, Fountain of the Lions, Alhambra, Granada, Spain (Mansoor, 2013)

Figure 23. Verandas on a Home in the U.S. South (Mansoor, 2013)

Veranda, (fig. 23) in architecture is most frequently, an open-walled, roofed porch attached to the exterior of a domestic structure and usually surrounded by a railing (Mansoor, 2013).

2.1.3.7 Ornamentation

Ornamentation is a perspective of decoration used for an object or in a space which appears not to have another aim but to enhance its carrier (Grabar, 1992). It isn't always easy to draw the line between ornamental packaging and a useful skin (Schittih, 2001). Most of the modest Georgian houses are not architecturally ornamental on the inside, ornaments being confined in most cases to skirting boards, dado rails and door cases. Ornamentation could include swags, scrolls, fruit and flower festoons and arabesques, or urns and vase- or relief work in strict geometrical patterns (Miller, 2000).

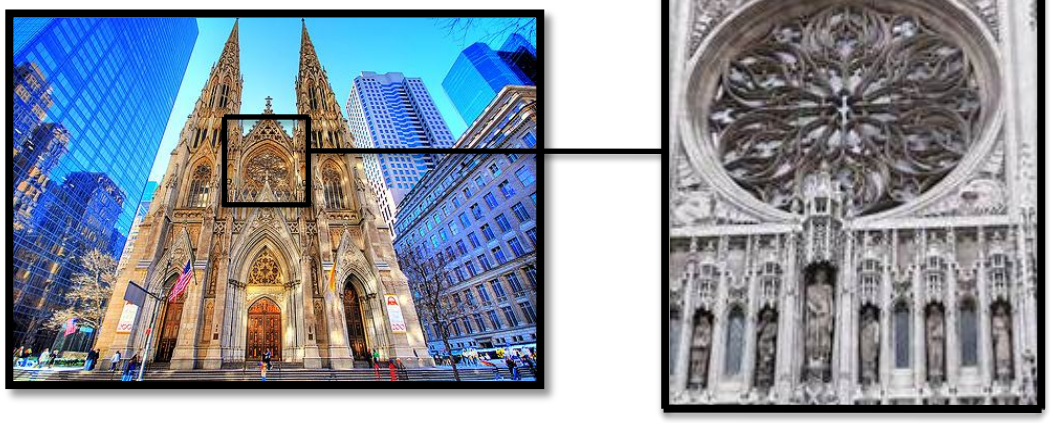


Figure 24. Main Façade of St. Patrick Cathedral in New York (left side, Tumbler)

Figure 25. Some Ornaments of St. Patrick Cathedral (right side, flicker, Kami, 2010)

The images (fig. 24 & 25) provide lots of information especially of ornamentation on the façade. To understand the character of this historical building, differentiating between a palace and a cathedral are ornamentations such as cross.

2.1.3.8 Roof Type

Roofs are important functional elements of buildings as a shelter but in elevation can be show themselves as an ornament such as windows, doors and balconies. Roofing,

like other construction materials, comes in several styles. The type chosen for a particular building project depends on several factors, such as cost, durability and aesthetics. On a gable roof, the roofing has two straight slopes from the peak of the house to the eaves, creating a ridge that runs from the front to the back of a home, giving the facades a triangular appearance (fig. 26).

Figure 26. Gable Roof (Cooldude, 2012)

Any roof with a slope of 10 degrees or less is typically considered "flat". A shed roof has just one slope across the entire roof, typically with the highest point at the front of the building. Hipped roofs (fig. 27) were a traditional form that had four slops instead of two. A mansard roof is like a hip roof with the top cut off. The roof has four sloping sides, just as on a hip roof.

Figure 27. Hipped Roof (Picstopin, 2010)

A shed roof has just one slope across the entire roof, typically with the highest point at the front of the building. A gambrel roof (fig. 28) is a type of gable roof often seen on barns. Usually symmetrical, gambrel roofing has two sides that meet at a peak in the center, just as on a gable roof.

Figure 28. Gambrel Roof (Smathers, 2010)

The pitched roof was a basic design roof. This type of roof was simple to construct and had a functional slop to protect against the weather. Basic pitched roof, double pitched roof with mansard and general valley gutter were types of theses form of roof. Roof type from beginning was provided both wall and roof in one unit; next step to develop of roof was built on masonry or timber walls. Coupled roof was the simplest form of roof that is consists of two lengths of timber bearing against each other at the top and resting on the wall at their feet.

As mentioned during this chapter, characteristics of a façade were dependent on numerous elements. This study tried to discuss these elements in general. Considering the effect of these elements on a façade in general was another subject covered in this chapter. In the following section it tries to show how these elements especially in Cyprus were focused. An Introduction to residential building façades of the British Periods in Cyprus and facade elements was studied in the next sections.

Chapter 3

BRITISH PERIOD IN CYPRUS

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. Historically adjoining Europe, Asia and Africa, has been both a benefit and a curse. Invaders and occupiers for centuries sought to subordinate it for strategic reasons, and this was follow by British colonial rule (Trimikliniotis, 2010). There many others who passed through, including the Phoenicians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Crusaders, Venetians, Ottomans, and British (Drews, 1995). This island has been home to several communities of different civilizations and religions in various time periods. The island is a mixture and combination of these different cultures. In the Ottoman Period (1571-1878) the island was conceded to Great Britain for administrative and defense purposes, though it remained under the authority of the sultan (Bulmer, 2005).

Britain had her sovereignty over two base areas recognized, but agreed to extensive rights of movement, administration, justice, employment, and agriculture for Cypriots (Dodd, 1993). Following the end of British colonial rule in Cyprus conflict arose over Cyprus' governance. On February 19 at a conference in London, a final agreement was reached by Greece, Turkey, Britain and two Cypriot groups. These two agreements led to the drafting of a constitution and Cyprus' independence on August 16, 1960 (CFR).

3.1 Architecture of the British Period in Cyprus

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there was retrieval of the architectural style of Ancient Rome and Greece. After the British became governors of Cyprus, the ideas and practices of architectural modernism were introduced. In Cyprus in the 1930s, when an increasing number of professional European-educated architects started working in Cyprus, institutional and residential architecture began to echo a rational aesthetic, which often also sought to establish ties with the local vernacular preferences (Pyla, 2009).The British Empire was a pioneer that began to apply new materials and techniques to Cyprus architecture. Also, they brought new culture, rules and regulations to the island, which became effective on the shaping of its architecture (Ozay, 1998). These also caused several disadvantages for Cyprus, as a result; by official inattention to the island's monuments and traditional villages falling into decay. In the late 1950s and 1960s Cyprus has suffered from the rebuilding aftermath; namely in the random and often thoughtless redevelopment but did not suffer from war damage in the European sense (Hajifanis, 1993).

3.1.1 Residential Buildings of British Period

Britain won the First World War (1914-1918) and they became the government of Cyprus. On the base of the changing attitudes, it is possible to discuss British Period in two parts in Cyprus: I. British Period (1878-1929) and II. British Period (1930-1960) (Ahmad, 2002).

- **I. British Period (1878-1929)**

As Fasli (1997) mentioned; the British behaved very politically and respected the pre-existing buildings, traditions and cultural aspects of the local people. They built up new

buildings by considering local values. It was their political strategy to keep the activities between the two nations in balance on the island, as they did not wish to be seen as the governor of the island. But, in the Second Period the reflection of British political changes can clearly be seen on the buildings. In this period, the British were the governors of the island. Therefore, there were colonial effects on the buildings (Fasli, 1997).

Figure 29. Bay Window and Balcony from 1891

Fasli (1997) emphasized on the duration of the First Period, which is when the pre-existing buildings, traditions and cultural aspects of the local people were greatly respected. Although Cyprus had become a British colony by 1914, Cypriot customs and traditions perpetuated. Besides, at the commencement of this period, the built environment showed great similarities with the previous period. The street pattern kept its previous characteristics and the construction of courtyard houses perpetuated (Dreghorn, 1979). Some changes can be discovered in the building materials and techniques during the British Period.

- **II. British Period (1930-1960)**

The British were known as winners after World War I. With this, they generally began to express their dominancy on the island. These effects were reflected directly on the architectural products of that period. Mainly, colonial type buildings were constructed for the first time, concrete was used. The building's materials and construction systems were effective during the Second British Period (Ozay, 2005).

From the beginning of 1930, they began to enlarge narrow streets. On this premise, the fact that there was growing architectural evolution, the traditional structure of the Cypriot architecture has begun to be transformed towards modernism at the end of the British Period. This modernization movement in architecture was vigorously put into practice after 1950. The changes on the government, socio-economy, cultural structure of the society and technological improvements all became effective on the birth of the modern architecture in the island. The British Era encompassed significant changes in world affairs, including two world wars, which naturally affected Cyprus also (Carta, 1993).

3.1.2 Elements of Façade in British Periods in Cyprus

- **Form and shape**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

In this period in Cyprus, the stream-lined historicism can be encountered in the early 20th century as well, as shown by an eclectics building with Neo-Baroque features at the Atatürk Square in the old town of Nicosia, dating approximately from the 1910s-1920s (Kiessel, 2012).

Figure 30. Block-Edge Residential Building 1910s-1920s, Nicosia, Old Town (Kiessel, 2012)

In Cyprus, modern classicism might have already existed in the late 1920s, with rather feeble decorative characteristics such as corner pediments and iron lattice-work of the protruding balconies. It is often related to the typical urban building type that combines commercial and residential space (Given, 2005).

II. British Period (1930-1960)

In Cyprus, the first public, commercial, and residential buildings of classical modern style date back to the very beginning of the 1930s, according to the dates certified by archive documents as in the case of the Rialto Cinematic Theatre by B. Ginsburg in the center of Limassol, and according to dates inscribed, for example, into iron lattices on top of several gates, as in the case of the gate to the municipal market of Nicosia (Kiessel, 2012).

Figure 31. Block-Edge Residential Building with Premises, 1930s to 1940s, Kyrenia (Flickr, 2012).

Buildings of the later Cypriot classical modern generally carry few ostentatiously decorative details and correspond more to the term stripped classicism. Instead, in these cases, shape and material create the decorative effect. The typical Cypriot urban building type that combines commercial function on the ground floor with residential space on the upper floors often exhibits streamline characteristics, especially if located at street corners (fig. 31) (Fereos & Phokaides, 2006).

- **Building structure**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

In the First Period, structure techniques were based on Ottoman construction. Both load bearing and hybrid structures (Himish and Baghdadi) are observed on houses. Load bearing walls were constructed either from cut stone, mud brick or both of them, having its thickness change between 40-50 cm in load bearing structures, foundation walls can be built from cut stone with up to a certain level between 75-90 cm and the

rest of the wall completed with mud brick. Load bearing walls from cut stone, ashlar facing and rubble backing, stone + mud brick and timber strutted with stone infill (Hafizoglu, 2000).

II. British Period (1930-1960)

In this period, colonial type buildings were constructed for the first time. The reinforced concrete structural system began to be used in buildings (fig. 32). This caused the using of a bracket under the balconies to be deemed unnecessary. Elimination of brackets decreased ornamentations in facades and simpler facades became more visible. It is using the skeletal frame system helped to increase size of openings.

Figure 32. Reinforced Concrete Structural System- 1948

- **Building material**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

In this period, generally the building materials were selected from the traditional ones. Yellow sandstone and adobe were the very characteristics of them (fig. 33). Marble and wood were used for floor covering materials (Dagli, 1990).

Figure 33. Building with Yellow Sandstone- 1900

These materials were available ones which were found easily in the island.

II. British Period (1930-1960)

At the beginning of this period, they mostly used yellow stone as building material (fig. 34).

Figure 34. Yellow Stone Building of Second British Period-1934

The new cultural life, its benefits, activities and technological developments have shown themselves very clearly during the Second British Period with the new materials and its structures, such as concrete and reinforced concrete (Ozay, 1998). Yellow sandstone commenced to be utilized in construction beside mud brick. It can be used as a basic construction material, facing with rubble stone backing or in foundation walls of the houses (Hafizoglu, 2000).

- **Color**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Colors of façades depended on the local materials which were used in construction in this period. Dominant color in the First Period was yellow originated from yellow sandstone in most of building that were constructed in the earlier period (fig. 35). In general, white plaster local material was used on walls.

Figure 35. Dominant Color: Yellow Sandstone Frame with White Plaster-1911

II. British Period (1930-1960)

The use of the reinforced concrete structural system and concrete material in the late period, varieties of color in building's facades occurred more than the previous period. Gray, white and green especially on shedding elements of windows were visible more than the first Period.

- **Openings**

- **Door**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Doors are confirmed with stone frames. Usually, they have rectangular shape surroundings on them. Frames can be plain rectangular also receding bands setting the door backwards giving a perspective to the doors. The use of arches of different shapes was evident in the decoration of doors. Semi-circular or rectangular fanlight windows located above the front doors. Round arched doorway and rectangular doorway types

are widely utilized in the first Period. Doors are accentuated with stone frames circumventing the doorway (fig. 36).

Figure 36. Doors with Semi-Circular and Rectangular Fanlight Windows

Doric style columns at each side of the door complete with round arched and rectangular molding. A centrally placed keystone at the top of the door is a characteristic of the period.

II. British Period (1930-1960)

Fasli (1997) commented that on the Walled City of Nicosia houses were usually open direct to the street with a door under a bay window or balcony. Rectangular and rarely pointed arched doors were observed. Entrance doors with fanlights allowing light inside. Doors were made from wood with iron works and glass parts (fig. 37).

Figure 37. Wooden Door with Fanlight, Iron Works and Glass-1948

They were usually constructed in 1:2 or 1:2.5 ratios. Many of the entrance doors were highly ornamented with the natural plant and geometrical motifs by using the relieved technique (Ongul, 1998). In addition, the personality of a house were expressed in its immediate surroundings, the nature of the boundaries (walls, fences, railing, hedges), the materials and detailing of access points (gates, paths, and steps), and features such as window boxes (Miller, 2000).

- **Window**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Windows also confirmed with stone frame like doors in the First British Period (fig. 38). This period also saw the introduction of stained glass which impacted considerable on both fanlight and margin light. Although, they liked bright colors they usually used them in a way that made the interior looked dark (Calloway, 1990).

Figure 38. Two Window Type; Rectangular and Round Shape

As it shown in Figure 38, wood was the main material in construction of window shutters. Shutters were painted in green, grey, brown, blue and white colors. In some of the buildings the color of the shutters the ground floor are different from the first floor and above. Five colors were used for painting but green in varying tonalities was the most frequently used.

II. British Period (1930-1960)

In order to get extra light into the living room windows were provided at each side of the entrance door. Small windows circular and rectangular shapes were provided for roof ventilation. Ashlar, tooled masonry, rusticated and polygonal, rock or pitched surface finishes in stone masonry (SJBIT, 2013) were used to enhance the windows in many examples.

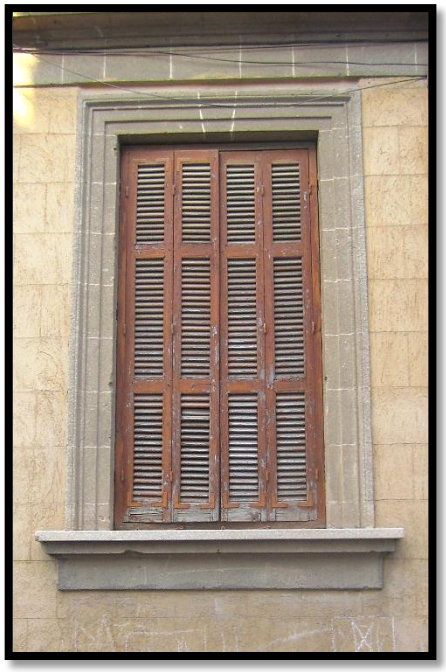


Figure 39. Wooden Shutter Blinds from the Second British Period

As it shown in Figure 39, simple and decorative window shades and shutter blinds are used in most of houses in Nicosia. Wood was the main material in construction of window shutters in a one or two ratio of width to length and was divided into form equal horizontal parts, on the other hand, in many houses; windows were divided by using different ratios. Privacy and shade, two-sided and vertical opening shutter blinds were reasons of this design (Ongul, 1998). Generally, windows and doors of the buildings were painted in Black, dark brown, blue, grey, green, cream, dark red colors.

- **Balcony**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Little balcony houses commenced to be constructed. It can be expressed that, the bay window of the Traditional Turkish House took the place of the balcony, which is a semi-open space (Ozay, 1998). Most of the buildings had bay windows during the first British Period (fig. 40).

Figure 40. Buildings with Bay Window in Zahra Street

II. British Period (1930-1960)

In the Second Period, balconies were developed and improved from a small balcony in the earlier period to a bigger and more functional balcony. A balcony was usually located over the main entrance door. If the building had a bay window and a balcony, priority was given to the bay window for location above the entrance. In most of the buildings a balcony was placed beside a bay window.

Figure 41. Building with Balcony in Second British Period

In the Walled City of Nicosia most of the buildings have a small balcony or were built without a balcony during the Second period. In figure 41 shown is one of the Second British Period buildings with a small balcony that was built in 1934.

- **Ornamentation**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

In the First Period, ornamentation consisted often of plant figures, symbols and diamond cut stones. Rectangular framed door types show similar ornamentations to the previous ones. Several of these hood moldings are placed upon arched doorways as an ornamental figure (Hafizoglu, 2000).

Figure 42. Plant Figures Ornaments on the Door-1921

Orientations on doors, windows and fanlights were of iron guard with geometric shapes or plant figures ornaments but iron work on doors and fanlights were noted more than on the windows (fig. 42). On the windows a variety of colors were used for shadding elements more than an Iron guard.

II. British Period (1930-1960)

In general, no shelter was provided for the entrance. Ionic style, Doric and Tuscan columns were used in entrance porches, verandas and balconies as an orientation. The

stone facing around the immediate surroundings of the doors and windows were differentiated to emphasize them. Ionic and Doric style pilasters at the corner of the walls were placed especially on the main façade (Hafizoglu, 2000).

Figure 43. Door Frame and Tuscan Column-1934

A great number of doors and windows were framed; the most common being in yellow which against the white walls set the orientation of a building's façade (fig. 43).

- **Roof type**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

In the First Period, pitch roof were used as a default roof. Cost and easier constructing were most reason to use this type of roof in this period.

II. British Period (1930-1960)

During this period, pitched roofs were very popular because of their simplicity to construct and the functional aspect was befitting to accommodate the weather. In the late eighteenth century, slate roofs were fashionable because they allowed the pitch of the roof to be slightly shallower. Therefore the design of these was functionally adaptable (Calloway, 1990).

3.1.3 Facades of the British Period Residential Buildings

Changing of materials according to new requirements in life meant facades have been shaped differently especially in residential areas. In the British Period, the service rooms, such as kitchen, toilet and the others were combined into the house and it changed façades completely (fig. 44). The height of the façade changed. In other words, the height of walls, doors and windows became taller during this period because of the weather of Cyprus (Ozay, 1998).

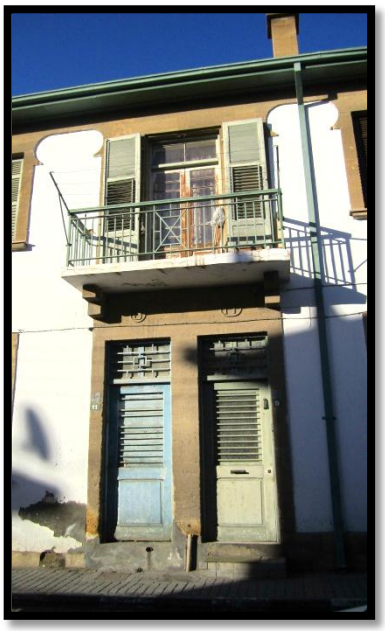


Figure 44. Openings of the Buildings of Second British Period

In the British Period using stone surroundings for openings (doors & windows) was character of facades, also a combination of wood, glass and iron for doors and windows were another definition of the British Period facade.

Figure 45. Entrance of the Buildings

Façades of entrances and the dimension of windows are shown (fig. 45). During the British Period privacy was not considered as much as in the Ottoman period. Although colors such as yellow stone and white were used for façades, brown, blue or green for doors and windows were also used (fig. 45). They used yellow stone as it is a local material (fig. 46).

Figure 46. Use Yellow Stone as a Local Material

Moreover, the balcony was one of the most important parts of a building in both periods. These functional sections played a big role in daily life, providing the perfect space for various purposes such as spending a time in hot climate, viewing, sitting, socializing, and drying laundry, storing and growing flowers in pots from the British Period until today.

Figure 47. View of Vacant and Renewed Building's Façade

As illustrated in figure 47, some buildings from the British Periods are vacant but most of them are being renewed as a residential building and a few of them are renewed for work places such as bars and restaurants. During the Second Period, the environment began to change, for instance, vehicular traffic started to increase and wider streets were required. Therefore, wide and straight streets influenced building design.

As it is mentioned above, this chapter is allocated to introduce the British Period's residential buildings in Cyprus. Furthermore, elements of the façade of buildings in Cyprus were discussed. In the next chapter, an analysis of selected buildings is the main topic. The method of analysis that was used in this study and the comparison of results of these analyses are in another following section.

Table 1. Comparison of Characteristics Differentiations between Two Periods in General

	First British Period (1878-1929)	Second British Period (1930-1959)
General Characteristic	British was administration	British was government
	Neutral between Turkish Cypriot and Greece Cypriot	Supporter of Greece Cypriot
	Try to bring order and regularity to the island	They were success to have some order in island
Architectural Façade Characteristic	British respect to the pre-existing buildings	British ruin old villages
	Cubical form and rectangular shape	Cubical form and rectangular shape + Colonial
	Mostly use, hybrid structure (Himish & Baghdadi), Load bearing	Mostly use Skeletal frame and Load bearing
	Doric style column	Doric + Ionic and Tuscan style column
	Yellow sandstone, mud brick and timber	New material & technique use concrete for a first time, Yellow sandstone + mud brick
	Change the size of openings bigger according to Ottoman period	Change the size of openings bigger according to First British Period
	Mostly use bay window	Mostly use balcony
	Use brackets	Mostly without brackets
	Use green and gray color with white walls and yellow frames mostly specially in shading elements	Use green and brown color with white walls and yellow frames, gray wall color
	Use ornamentation and lots of decoration with flower and geometric shape in door	Use less ornamentation and simple geometric shape than First Period
	They used semicircular fanlight	They used rectangular fanlight

Table above included a summary of information, references and observation of the British Period in Cyprus during this chapter.

Chapter 4

ANALYSIS OF BUILDINGS

After the theoretical explanation in previous sections, this chapter focuses on the analysis of randomly selected buildings that are based on historical periods via physical observation, local investigation and data collection from references. Following, this chapter illustrates the methods of analysis that have been used in this study and collected information is presented in the inventory tables.

4.1 Method of Analysis

In this study 40 residential buildings were selected for case studies which were carried out in the Arabahmet district, the Walled City of Nicosia. During the data collection, the buildings with known construction dates were chosen. Observation and photography of the façades of the residential buildings in ten areas including; Zahra Street, Tanzimat, Darvis Pasa, Kamil Pasa, Hafiz Hasan Efendi, Mutfu Haci Ali, Sevket, Mutfu Ziyaie Efendi, Mahmut Pasa and Nuri Efendi Alleys. Then, the facades of the buildings were analyzed and compared according to the elements of façade which include form and shape, building structure, building material, color, openings (door, bay window/ window, balcony),ornamentations and roof type of the two British Periods in Cyprus. Analyses are described by using inventory tables and comparative tables. The British Period is divided into two parts in Cyprus: The First British Period from 1878 until 1929 and the Second British Period from 1930 until 1960. Following

this step, the inventory tables were divided in two groups due to the construction dates (I. and II. British Periods) also these two groups were compared with each other.

4.2 Case Study

Cyprus can be described as a ‘paradise par excellence’ situated in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea. This island is located among the Europe, Asia and Africa continents (fig. 48). After Sicily and Sardinia Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, it is100 km wide and 240 km long (Albrecht, 1994) & (Bulmer, 2005).

Figure 48. Location of Cyprus (Magellan, 1992)

Since the end of Byzantine, Nicosia has been known as the capital city which had been developed greatly within the Lusignan period with big mansions, straight and wide streets, bridge, squares, open spaces, gardens of fruits and vegetables (Gurkan, 1996). Parts of Nicosia are surrounded by a 16th century Venetian wall which is known as a historical center (fig. 49). The valuable defensive Renaissance works includes the best sample of French Medieval, Byzantine, Ottoman, traditional architecture and British Colonia areas. Its architecture and urban textural heritage demonstrate eleven centuries of historical satisfactory of this city (Petridou, 2011).

Figure 49. Walled City of Nicosia (Larry, 2012)

4.2.1 General Information on Case Study Area, Arabahmet District, Nicosia:

Due to the fact that the island is in a place between Europe, Middle East and Asia, Cypriot identity and the Island`s culture have been influenced by many foreign cultures which ruled throughout several centuries and provided a unique urban example (Hanson, 2010).

Figure 50. Location of the Nicosia and Other Cities of Cyprus (Barron, 2004)

For the last 10 centuries Nicosia has been the capital of Cyprus (Petridou, 2010). It sits on a flat central plain of Messaoria, with the rugged Kyrenia Hills to the north and the

eastern foothills of the Troodos mountains to the south. East and West, the level plain runs down to the sea (Bulmer, 2005). Before the civil war, the Walled City of Nicosia was used as both a commercial and residential location, like today and the Arabahmet district was still is the residential part of the district. But unlike the people of today, the residents of Arabahmet consisted of the rich and the elite classes of Armenians being in the great majority. Furthermore, a limited population of Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots lived in this district (An, 2007). Armenians left the Walled City in 1958 and the Greek Cypriots in 1963, both migrating to the southern part of the Nicosia (An, 2007). After they left, owner occupier Turkish Cypriots were the only residents in the Arabahmet district. In 1974, war started between two the communities. As a result, all the Turkish Cypriots moved to the north and all Greek Cypriots moved to the southern parts of the island (Calame, 2009).

The Arabahmet district is selected as a case study. Most of the well preserved buildings in Arabahmet (fig. 51) were constructed in the late 19th to early 20th centuries as one or two story structures (up to 826m^2) with courtyards (up to 242m^2) and gardens at the back (as characteristic of Ottoman architecture) (Kalogjera, 1985; NMP, 2002) .

Figure 51. Commercial Buildings of Second British Period (2012)

Figure 52. Location of the Analyzed Buildings in Arabahmet District

In analyses of the picture above, it can be seen the location of the cases which were selected for this study to analyze the building facades.

4.2.2 Analysis of Characteristics of Residential Buildings Façades

By focusing on the information which was determined from the previous chapter, characteristics of facades were found from all of them in order to make a comparison of each British Period in Cyprus. Based on the elements of a façade, forty buildings were selected to analyze and findings entered into inventory tables in terms of construction date, number of floors, building material, structural system, color, location, image of the building, partial plan, main entrance, doors, windows, balcony and semi open space, balustrade and ornamentation. These are the factors of facades which are visible and affect the characteristics of the facade such as:

- Form and shape; in terms of main form, geometric or irregular and dimension.

- Building structure; in terms of type of structure (skeletal frame, load bearing), type of column, material and shape of brackets and material of balustrade.
- Building Material; in terms of usage, color, function.
- Color; in terms of tone, combination, harmony.
- Opening; in terms of size, shape, location.
    - Door, Entrance, Window; in terms of height, width, location.
- Balcony/ Bay window/ Semi open space; in terms of location, function, size.
- Ornamentation; in terms of period, style, date.

In both public buildings and domestic architecture the use of Neo-Classical style was visible. Pilasters which are the flat stone imitations of Roman columns were existent either side of doorways. On top of the doors, balconies of decorative ironwork supported by ornamental brackets existed. This style was visible in the Victorian Period of the British. Thus, it was brought to the island b British Society in 1878 (Dreghorn, 1979).

Below, the analysis of characteristics facade elements will be explored by collaborating data, observations and some inventories:

- **Form and shape**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

The form of the buildings in this period and especially those in the selected buildings chosen in this study are of a cubic form and were built in a combination of several rectangular styles. At the first point view if these building's facades were simplified, it

can be shown that a main rectangular shape was enhanced with several rectangular shapes as a door and windows frames and subtracted in the entrance areas. As it is shown in figure 53 the entrances are inverted inside of the buildings. Combinations of these shapes were visible more than in the Second Period, which is the reason of more ornamentation.

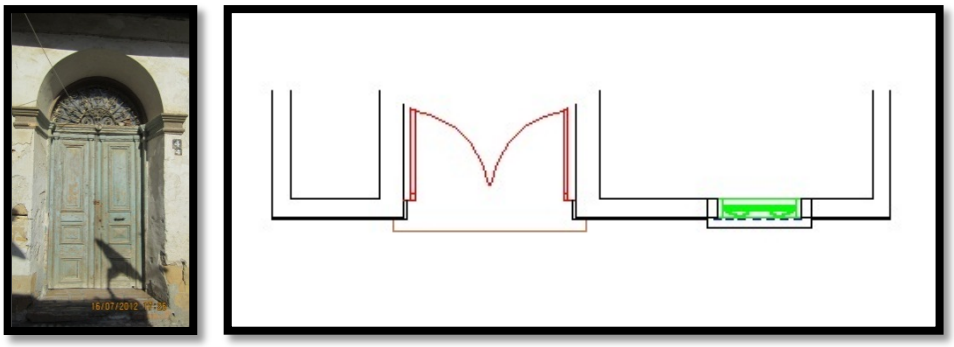


Figure 53. Entrance Located to the Inside-1891

In most of the building in this period in relation to length and width with the façade, the height is 2 times. The height of the roofs wasn't visible in most of the buildings.

II. British Period (1930-1960)

As a mention to the first Period above, in this period likewise rectangular form is a main form in facades of buildings. On the other hand, during passing time numbers of rectangular shapes decreased especially in the frame of doors and windows. Forms were become simpler in this period instead of the earlier British Period. The forms in this period were simplified slowly. In most of building in the late period, ratio between length and width with the façade height is 1.5 times. The height of the roofs wasn't visible in most of the buildings (fig. 54). Totally, in most of building in both period height was not changed too much (Appendix table 42).

Figure 54. Length and Width with the Façade Height is 1.5 Times.

- **Building structure**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

In the early period the essential structure technique was load bearing. Stone was the basic material for constructing walls in this period. Brackets were in existence under the bay window or balcony in most of the buildings in this period (75%). Wood was a main material of these brackets. It can be seen that most of the balustrades in this period were constructed of iron. A few of these balustrades were constructed of wood and one of them was constructed of stone. In the early period most of the buildings have bay windows. Contrary to the expectations, most of columns were Tuscan instead of Doric design in these buildings also just in one building illustrated an Ionic column was found, it shown in figure 55 Appendix table 41).

Figure 55. Ionic Column in Building 18- 1929

II. British Period (1930-1960)

During this period modern techniques in building structure were used. These techniques substituted the old techniques. One of the most popular techniques was reinforced concrete in relation to the load bearing technique. Furthermore, in the construction of walls, brick was used instead of stone.

Figure 56. Solid or Full Triangle and Empty Triangle (order left to right)

The numbers of brackets in this period decreased versus the early period and just half of the buildings have brackets while the other buildings were without any brackets. Also, it can be divided approximately equal between the type of materials that were used to construct these brackets in either wood or stone. Solid or full triangles were

designed in most of these brackets the same as the First British Period (fig. 56). In this period also Tuscan columns were more represented than Doric columns. In addition, Ionic columns were not seen in these buildings. (Appendix table 42).

- **Building material**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Traditional materials were mainly used as building materials in this period. Yellow sandstone was a main material in construction in those days. Also, wood and iron were used during this period. Timber was used for doors, shading elements, windows and brackets. Doors were constructed of timber or a mixture of timber and glass. These glasses were protected with an iron guard. Above the doors, glass was used as a fan light with an iron guard (fig. 57). These fanlights were illustrated in most of the doors in this period (Appendix table 41).

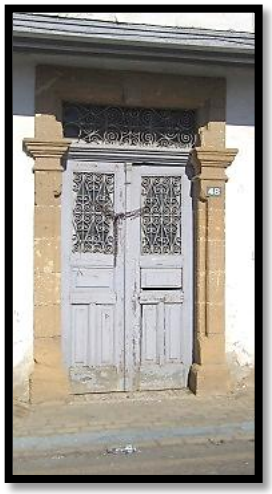


Figure 57. Door with Timber, Glass and Fanlight-1921

II. British Period (1930-1960)

Simultaneously with the use of a new structure technique in this period, reinforced concrete and brick were used as material. However, yellow sandstone was still used

too. During both periods doors and windows were made of wood and iron but in the frames of doors and windows and also columns, stone and brick were also used. Red brick was a character of British buildings of the same period in England; while because of its availability yellow stone was a character of the British Period in Cyprus (fig. 58). Timber and iron were similarly used in the early period in doors, shading elements, windows and brackets (Appendix table 42).

Figure 58. Yellow Stone in Doors and Windows Frames

- **Color**

I. British Period (1878-1929)

The dominant color of walls in this period was white. Also, a few buildings were colored by yellow sandstone. The colors of entrances were important but dominant color comes from shading elements in this case study. Green and gray were used almost equally in doors and windows. On the other hand, in the windows of the first floor and above, gray was the dominant color. Brown and blue were occasionally used as well as other colors. The prevailing color used in shading elements on the ground floor was green and in the rare instance white. Although gray, brown and blue were used too, but in the first floor, gray and green were used equally after brown and blue.

Most of the doors and window frames were surrounded by yellow. But in window frames brown, green and gray were illustrated. These colors were used based on local material such as yellow of sandstone, brown from wood and different culture and regions such as green from the Islam culture and blue from the Christian (Appendix table 43).

II. British Period (1930-1960)

The dominant color in this period was white but in a few buildings yellow (yellow stone) was illustrated. White with a yellow stoned frame was a character of the British Period in Cyprus. Furthermore, gray was present on walls of a number of buildings (25%). Colors of most of the entrance doors were green and brown also one red door and one white door with red lines was seen. Also, blue and white were represented as the color of balcony doors. Dominant colors of windows on the ground floor were white and brown. In a few numbers of buildings blue, gray and green were shown as well. In one building, black as used as the dominant color of the windows. Half of the shading elements were colored by green for the ground as well as white, brown and blue were equally in the upper level. Green and brown colors were painted in 25% of the shading elements for the first floor and above and the least used colors were gray and blue. In a few buildings the color of the entrance door and balcony were different, it was green and gray or white, blue and brown. In the most of buildings the colors of the doors of the first floor and above were the same as the color of the window. In addition in 35% of buildings the color of the entrance door, balcony door and windows were all the same. In both periods, the tonality of green was illustrated (Appendix table 44).

- **Openings**

- **Door**

Doors were considered according to direction, doorway, design, ornamentations, location, size, width, height and length of them during the period.

I. British Period (1878-1929)

On observation it is clear that the doors with rectangular frames are greater in number than semi-circular shaped, with a keystone present in the center of the doorway top. Details in design were visible more than construction of those in the Second period. Showing the power and wealth of an owner was one of the main reasons for designing an entrance of a house gloriously. Doors opened to the street directly but on different levels from different entrances to the street entered by some stairs, also they shift back to the inside minimum 10 cm (Inv. Building 30 & 31) and maximum 65 cm (Inv. Building 50).

More than half of the buildings have indirect access and a maximum height of the building from the street was six stairs but most of these buildings have different levels of around one or two stairs from the street.

Most of the buildings have a rectangular frame door (60%) and the Remaining had semi-circular frame. Heights of most of the doors were 1.5 times of the width (Appendix table 45).

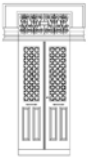
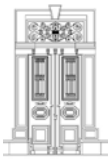
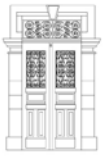
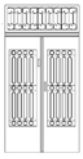
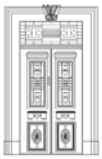
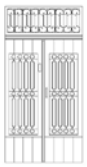
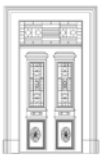
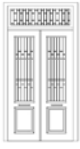
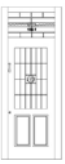
II. British Period (1930-1960)

Doors in this period were illustrated with a rectangular frame and much simpler detail compared to the first Period. A decrease in decorative elements and the different level in entrances disappeared and they became f more modern during the Second Period.

The width of the doors in this period can be compared with those of the first Period. According to observations of selected buildings' doors and windows were wider than the First Period's doors.

Approximately, most of the buildings had indirect access and the number of these building greatly increased compared to the first Period. Access heights of most of the buildings from the street in this period were at least two stairs and more. On the other hand, depth of entrance was same as the first Period. Most of the frame doors in this period had a rectangular frame. In Second Period, heights of the doors were increased (Appendix table 47).

Table 2. Doors of Forty Buildings in Arabahmet District during Two Periods

Doors						
	I. British Period (1878-1929)	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5
						
		Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
						
		Building 11	Building 12	Building 13	Building 14	Building 15
						
		Building 16	Building 17	Building 18	Building 19	Building 20
						
	II. British Period (1930-1960)	Building 21	Building 22	Building 23	Building 24	Building 25
						
		Building 26	Building 27	Building 28	Building 29	Building 30
						
		Building 31	Building 32	Building 33	Building 34	Building 35
						
		Building 36	Building 37	Building 38	Building 39	Building 40
						

- **Window**

Windows were considered by frames, shape, width, height, length, size and ornamentation.

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Rectangular window frames was used in most of the houses in this period. Circular windows were also seen. Usually, the same shape of frame was used in door and window in each of houses. Ratios of width to length of shutter blinds are 1:2 and 1:2.5. All of the windows in both periods are rectangular. Most of these windows had an included lintel and sill. Contrary to the expectations, lintels and sills were used with simple designs instead of decorative. Most of these lintels were without extension, but, most of sills were represented with extensions. In Relation to height and width, in most cases these windows were double. Most of these windows included shutters and they were closed for most of the time. This behavior shows shown that privacy was important for residents now and it can be concluded that this action has become a character of this district. Four type's shutters were used during this period. In addition, a few of the buildings had a basement with a semicircular and rectangular window (Appendix table 46).

Figure 59. Different Types of Window Shutters A, B, C and D (left to right)

II. British Period (1930-1960)

Windows in this period had a similar pattern parallel to the First Period with rectangular window frames. Four types of shutters were used during this period (fig.60). Furthermore, it can be seen that in a few samples the circular windows were used the same as the First Period but the shapes were simpler than the earlier period. Condition of the window frame, lintel and sill were still the same as the first Period (Appendix table 48).

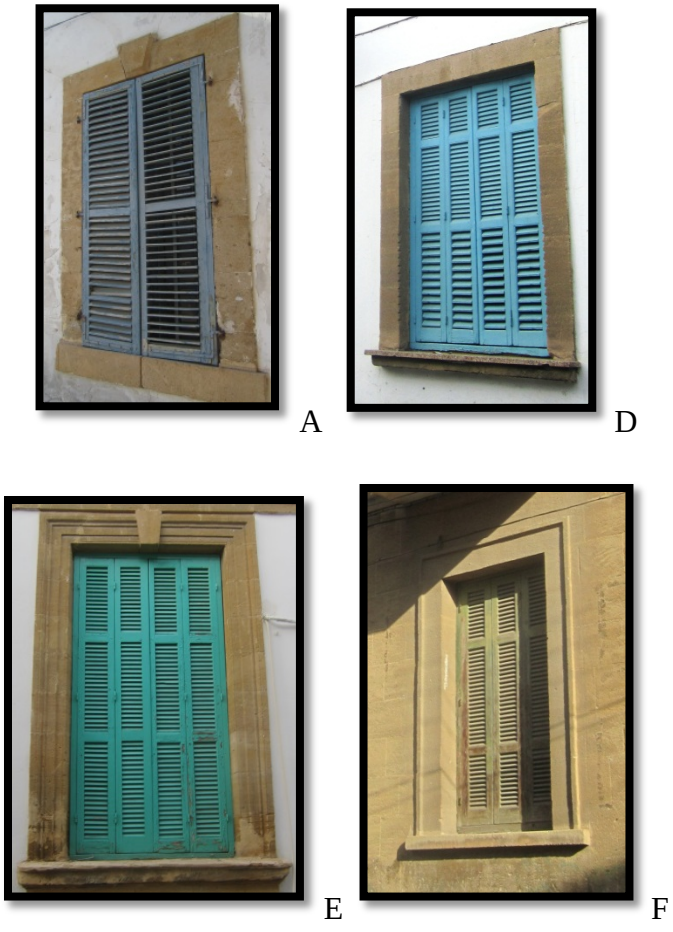
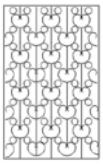
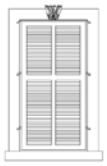
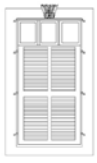
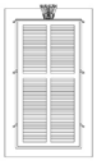
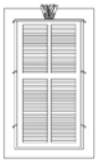


Figure 60. Different Types of Window Shutters in II. British Period

Table 3. Windows of Forty Buildings in Arabahmet District during Two Periods

Windows						
	I. British Period (1878-1929)	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5
						
		Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
						
		Building 11	Building 12	Building 13	Building 14	Building 15
						
		Building 16	Building 17	Building 18	Building 19	Building 20
						
	II. British Period (1930-1960)	Building 21	Building 22	Building 23	Building 24	Building 25
						
		Building 26	Building 27	Building 28	Building 29	Building 30
						
		Building 31	Building 32	Building 33	Building 34	Building 35
						
		Building 36	Building 37	Building 38	Building 39	Building 40
						

- **Balcony/bay window**

Balconies were considered by period, dimension, direction, design, ornamentation, width, height and length.

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Approximately, more than half of the buildings in the First Period have bay windows/ cumba from the Ottoman period. Two of the houses have a balcony and four of them have both. In half of the buildings the ratio of length to width was 4 times and height to width was 3 times. It is illustrated in figure 61 the maximum ratio of length to width is 8 times (buildings 5, 13) and in one building the ratio of the length to wide was twice (building 6). The other buildings were built without any bay windows. If they have bay windows the ratio of the height to width was 3 times. If they have a balcony the ratio of heights were half of the widths. The ratios of length to width were 4times and in two balconies of buildings they were 3 times.

Figure 61. One of the Biggest Bay Windows in Building 13-1921

In most of the buildings in this period, having cantilever space can be seen as a character of the British Period. In half of the buildings the width of bay windows was

equal with one room with two windows. Generally in most of these buildings, bay windows and the balcony were built above the entrance.

As it shows in figure 62 if both of them were represented in the one building, the bay window was located above of entrance (Appendix table 45).

Figure 62. Bay Window Located Above the Entrance

II. British Period (1930-1960)

Bay windows were replaced with balconies, and after 1948 it is not possible to see any bay windows.

Figure 63. Last Bay Window of Building 34- 1948

The houses with a bay window were usually built from 1935 until 1948 (Inv. Building 34) and all of the other houses have a balcony. Using the balcony for sitting and socializing became one of the traditions of Cypriot people and is still done today. It doesn't matter if the alleys are narrow or wide, the houses of more than one floor always had at least one balcony during the British periods. The size of balconies was small except in one of the observed buildings (fig. 64) (Appendix table 47).

Figure 64. Biggest Balcony in Both Periods from Second Period-1933

Table 4. Balcony/Bay Window of 40 Buildings in Arabahmet District during Two Periods

Baywindows & Balconies						
	I. British Period (1878-1929)	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5
						
		Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
				———		———
		Building 11	Building 12	Building 13	Building 14	Building 15
			———			
		Building 16	Building 17	Building 18	Building 19	Building 20
						———
	II. British Period (1930-1960)	Building 21	Building 22	Building 23	Building 24	Building 25
		———		———		
		Building 26	Building 27	Building 28	Building 29	Building 30
			———			
		Building 31	Building 32	Building 33	Building 34	Building 35
						
		Building 36	Building 37	Building 38	Building 39	Building 40
		———		———	———	

- **Ornamentations**

Ornamentations were considered by details, styles, materials, colors, additional elements and decorations.

I. British Period (1878-1929)

Brackets were used for most of the buildings apart from four buildings that only had one floor (buildings 10, 12, 15, and 20), the proportions of brackets are the same ratio of length to width is 3 to 1. They were visible in two forms triangular and a combination of an empty triangle with a solid rectangular form (fig. 65). This solid part was mostly decorated and made of wood. Moreover, in total three kinds of material were used in brackets most of them of wood, metal and two of them of stone (building 17, 18).

Figure 65. Different Type of Brackets

Different bracket colors were used in the buildings such as green (in 4 buildings), gray (in 4 buildings), brown (in 3 buildings), white (in 1 building) and yellow (in 1 building). Mostly rectangular yellow stone edged window and door frames were used during the First Period but in door frames columns were placed beside them. Most of them are Doric style columns but there are Tuscan and Ionic style columns too. Balustrade and brackets are ornamentations on the facades. Balustrades were made of iron, wood or cement and brackets mostly by wood and a few of them by cement. Fanlights with construction dates and metal beautification on for decoration are print at some entrances. Attention to decoration was given even decorating the lintel and keystone and showing it as a decorative ornament.

In this period, in almost all of the buildings a key stone were represented. More than half of these key stones were above of entrances. The sizes of most of these key stones were equal in size and equal to the thickness of the surrounding frames or a little more than the frames.

Figure 66. Key Stone in the Third Building in 1900

Different colors of blue, green, gray and black with yellow on the door, windows and their frames, shutters or balustrade give a nice filling to the district and it has become a character of the British Period in the district. Some colors came from different nations such as green came from Muslims, blue came from Christian and it is another example of this country and its combination of cultures and number of histories (Appendix table 49). During the First British Period most of the houses had a fanlight. The guard of the fanlight was designed in geometric and or flower shapes (fig. 67).

Figure 67. Fan Light Window of I. British Period-1913

In the Second British Period 30% of the houses have a balustrade. Materials of balustrades were iron, wood and stone (fig. 68). Iron was used in 20%, wood 10% and stone used just 5%. Iron was used equally in both periods as a material of a balustrade.

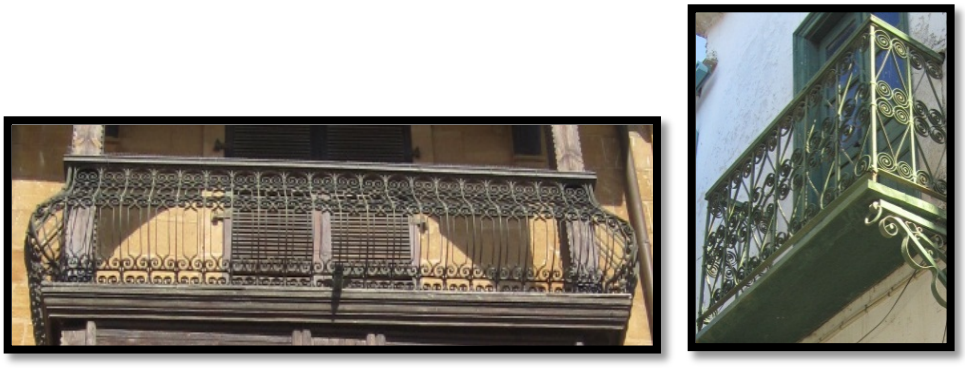


Figure 68. Balustrade of I. British Period

II. British Period (1930-1960)

More than half of the buildings don't have any brackets even if they have a balcony and more than one floor. During 1933-34 all kind of models were visible on buildings some of the houses have a simple form of bracket (ex: building 24) or without brackets (ex: buildings 21, 38) and some of the buildings had decorative brackets (ex: buildings 28, 29). The proportions of brackets are the same and the ratio of length to wide be 2 to 1. It is visible in the buildings that two forms of triangular shape and a combination of an empty triangle with a solid rectangular shape were used (fig. 69). Forms of brackets became simpler than the First British Period and brackets made wood, iron and in a few buildings by stone (buildings 29, 33).

Figure 69. Stone Brackets in the Buildings 29, 33

Different bracket colors used in the buildings such as gray (in 3 buildings), green (in 2 buildings), yellow (in 2 buildings), brown (in 1 building) and white (in 1 building).

Figure 70. Circular Windows

Circular windows were visible in one building of the Second British Period, built in 1948. The size of them are small and the function can be for giving light and ventilation (fig. 70). The same as in the First British Period decoration was less and going to simplicity (Appendix table 50).

During the Second British Period most of the houses have fanlights. The guard of the fanlights was of simpler designs than the First British Period (fig. 71). But they continued to put the construction date on these guards during the Second Period.

Figure 71. Fan Light Windows of II. British Period

In the Second British Period 40% of the houses have a balustrade. Materials of balustrades were iron, wood and stone (fig. 72). Iron used in 20%, wood and stone were used just 5%. As a result we can see the use of wood decreased during the Second British Period.

Figure 72. Balustrade of II. British Period

Table 5. Ornamentation of Forty Buildings in Arabahmet District during Two Periods

Ornamentations						
	I. British Period (1878-1929)	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5
						
		Building 6	Building 7	Building 8	Building 9	Building 10
						
		Building 11	Building 12	Building 13	Building 14	Building 15
						
		Building 16	Building 17	Building 18	Building 19	Building 20
						
	II. British Period (1930-1960)	Building 21	Building 22	Building 23	Building 24	Building 25
						
		Building 26	Building 27	Building 28	Building 29	Building 30
						
		Building 31	Building 32	Building 33	Building 34	Building 35
						
		Building 36	Building 37	Building 38	Building 39	Building 40
						

- **Roof types**

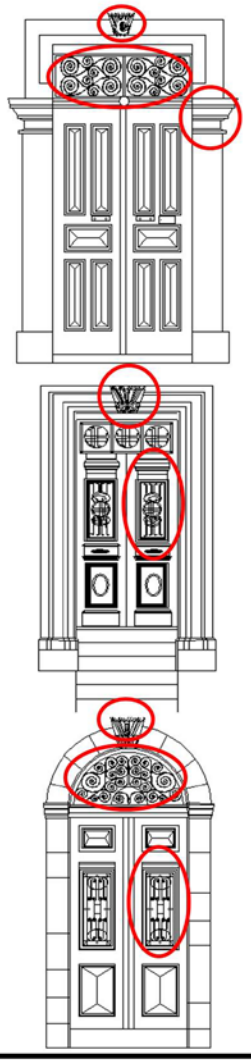
In both periods it can be seen that gable roof type was dominant form that used in most of the buildings in this research. In the analyzed buildings, roofs were not accessible to take photo, calculation the degree of slops, measure the height and width and recognizing of combination in their gable roofs. Furthermore, in several of them slops of their roofs were not visible because of the compression of buildings in limited area.

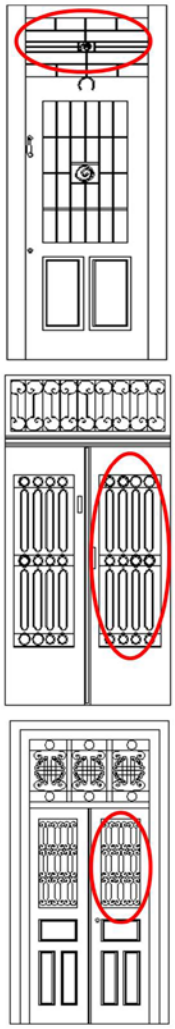
4.2.3 Assessment Results of Analysis of Residential Buildings Façades

The British Period brought new characteristics to Cyprus by bringing new culture, material and technology. Shutter elements for all windows were used as they seemed to provide a feeling of strong security, protection of sunlight in summer to reduce light and to keep heating inside the houses. Houses have similar windows but the doors were different. All the doors open to the street directly but one hundred percent of the entrance doors weren't in a straight line with the wall. In the main façade structure of all of the single story buildings, a shelter or hood on top of the entrance cannot be seen. Only buildings of b more than one story have shelter of a bay window or a balcony. Also one hundred percent of the doors have keystones and it can be seen as a symbol. On the key stone they show the nation of the owner, for example some of Turkish Cypriots used the shape of a moon and a star together which means that they are Turks and Greek Cypriots used the Star of David on the keystone indicating that they were Christian.

Table 6. Most Common Doors of Forty Buildings during Two Periods

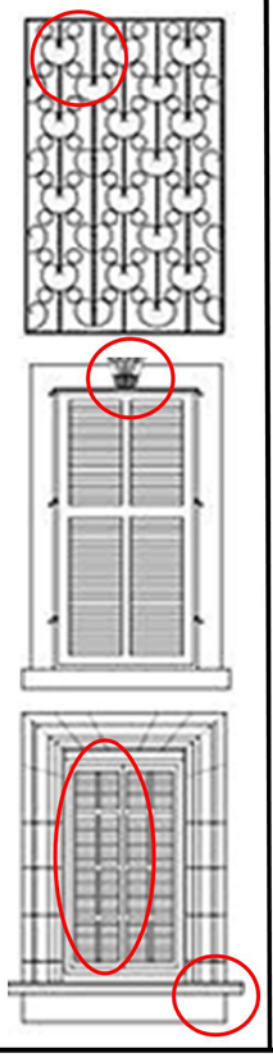
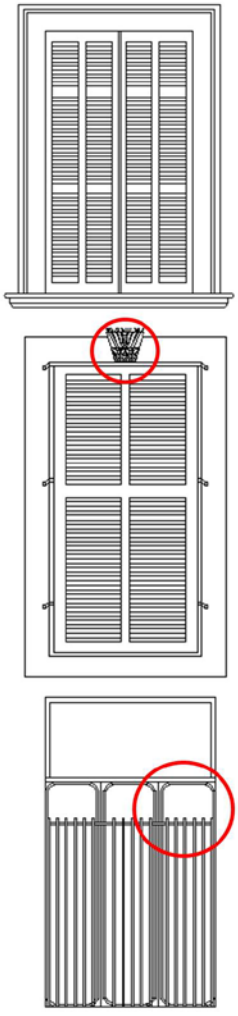
DOORS	
I. British Period (1878-1929)	II. British Period (1930-1960)
Most common types of doors which used in this period	Most common types of doors which used in this period





In the table above, the most common kinds of doors which were used in these two periods are selected. By considering the details which were set out in a table, it's clear that the ornamentations of the doors were going to be simpler from the past until earlier periods. The form of metal ornamentations which was used in later periods become less and simpler.

Table 7. Most Common Windows of Forty Buildings during Two Periods

Windows	
I. British Period (1878-1929)	II. British Period (1930-1960)
Most common types of windows which used in this period	Most common types of windows which used in this period
	

In the table above, windows like doors, the simplicity movement between second and the earlier period can be easily recognized. By considering the details of these conclusions are easily found. A little flower shape illustrated on the shutter of a door & window element but more geometric shapes were seen. The geometric

simpler shapes were seen during the Second British Period. Besides, Key stones were rarely visible on parts (door, window) of the buildings.

Table 8. Most Common Balconies & Bay Windows of Forty Buildings during Two Periods

Balcony & Bay Windows			
I. British Period (1878-1929)		II. British Period (1930-1960)	
Most common types of bay windows which used in this period	  	Most common types of balconies which used in this period	  

The most common kind of balconies which were used in these two periods was selected in the table above. By passing of time it's obvious that building owners preferred to have a balcony instead of a Cumba. Simple and open balconies used in the early period.

Table 9. Most Common Brackets in Forty Buildings during Two Periods

Brackets			
I. British Period (1878-1929)		II. British Period (1930-1960)	
Most common types of brackets which used in this period	  	Most common types of brackets which used in this period	  

The brackets that were used in both periods are somehow similar. When the details of these brackets from both periods are set out and compared the difference between them can be seen.. In the early period, it can be said that, the amounts of the ornamentations are less when it is compared with the later period. The same styles were used but their usage slowly decreased.

4.2.4 General character of the Residential Buildings

Yellow sandstones surrounding doors and windows, the inside of the white surface of the walls are not only an important and famous character of the British Period in Cyprus. Opening entrances located directly to the street without any front garden. A centrally placed keystone at the top of the door was another character of the British Period. Uses of fanlight, stainless glass are the characteristics of the British Period.

Table 10. Comparison of Façade Characteristics Differentiations between Two Periods in Forty Buildings of Arabahmet District

	First British Period (1878-1929)	Second British Period (1930-1959)
Architectural Façade Characteristics	Cubic form + Rectangular shape added by several rectangular, length and width 2 times a height	Cubic form + Rectangular shape added by less rectangular, length and width 1.5 times a height, simple forms
	Load bearing	Skeletal frame and Load bearing
	Yellow sandstone, Wood, Iron	sandstone and Concrete, Stone, Wood, Iron
	Most of them use bay window	Most of them use balcony
	All buildings have brackets	Less bracket
	Tuscan, Doric, Ionic column	Doric, Tuscan column
	White and yellow color for walls and frames.	White, yellow and gray color for walls and frames
	Use green and gray color for shading elements	Use green and brown color for shading elements
	Change the size of openings bigger according to Ottoman period	Change the size of openings bigger according to First British Period
	Entrance between 1& 2 stairs level difference, Max six stairs	Most of the level difference at least 2 stairs and more, disappearing different level in some buildings
	Doors height mostly were 1.5 times of the width	Doors height mostly were 1.8 times of the width
	Windows height mostly were 2 times of the width	Windows height mostly were 2 times of the width
	Lintels without extension and sill with extension	More decoration in sill and lintel than First Period
	Ratio of wide to length of shutter blinds mostly were 1:2 and 1:2.5	Ratio of wide to length of shutter blinds were 1:2
	Use ornamentation and lots of decoration with flower and geometric shape	Use less ornamentation and simple geometric shape than First Period
	They used semicircular fanlight	They used rectangular fanlight

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

This research aimed to analyze characteristics of façades in the residential buildings according to British Periods in the Walled City of Nicosia. Achieving results through the analyzing of facade elements which had an influence on a façade was focused in this study. History, politics, wars, economy, location and weather affected architecture and helped to create the culture of the nation. They are not separate from each other and are rather like chains. In addition, countries have an effect on each other by positioning of one style in most of the world. For instance differentiations between the styles in Lusignan and British Periods make the countries different and the effect of characteristics of the countries. Cyprus is a multi-cultural country. The British Period affected the life style and culture of them by changing the meaning of privacy and brought new materials and techniques. The British Period was the starting point of modernism in Cyprus.

During the British Period inscriptions of the construction date on fanlights was popular and it became a good idea to write some information such as construction date and architect details on a specific part of a façade for investigators without affecting the aesthetics of a façade. Some houses were renewed and tried to keep the British style of the house but construction dates were not put on the fan light. This was one of the

research limitations in the analysis part because although it is specific, the residents didn't know about that. All the building plans in Cyprus were registered after the war ended in 1974 and Cyprus was divided in two parts. This research was compiled from the remaining evidence of forty residential buildings in the Arabahmet district during the British Period. In this research, British Period façade were analyzed and the characteristics of a British Period façade were found. The British Period made a pattern in the Arabahmet district and made this part of the city attractive especially for tourists. The characteristics, increased the size of openings (Length, wide, height of the doors and windows), use of a balcony instead of a bay window (in Second British Period), brought modernism in Cyprus by bringing new techniques and new materials such as the use of concrete for the first time, use local yellow stone, brackets, key stone, fan lights and pitched roof have symmetry, regularity and order. These are the reflections of the British Period on façades of residential buildings and the characteristics of the Arabahmet residential buildings district.

According to the results which were concluded from the whole study, generally, façades of the building were going to be simpler and less ornamented in the Second British Period (1930-1960). Secondly, it can be mentioned that, structural system and materials improved. Furthermore, in the Second British Period the sizes of openings were going to be bigger according to I. British Period. In both periods, it used lots of colors in facades (white wall, yellow sand stone door frame and window frame) but the numbers of the colors decreased in the Second British Period. In following, it can be seen the finalizing of the results:

- **Doors:**

Table 11. First British Period Doors Type

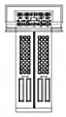
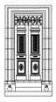
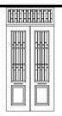
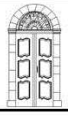
Type of Doors	*Buildings (1978- 1929)*
	45% of the building have these kinds of entrances, which is curved shape by ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 3, 4, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19. **45%**
	35% of the building have these kinds of entrances, which is square shape by ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 20 and 7. **35%**
	15% of the building have these kinds of entrances, which is square shape by less ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 2, 6 and 16 **15%**
	Just 5 % of the buildings have these kinds of entrance, square shapes with no ornamentation on the door. Just simple ornamentation at the top part. Buildings: 2, 6 and 16 **5%**

Table 12. Second British Period Doors Type

Type of Doors	*Buildings (1930-1960)*
	30% of the building have these kinds of entrances, which is curved shape by ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 22, 23, 26, 27, 31, and 34. **30%**
	25% of the building have these kinds of entrances, which is square shape by ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 21, 24, 32, 35 and 25 **25%**
	20% of the building have these kinds of entrances, which is square shape by less ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 28, 29, 38 and 33. **20%**
	20 % of the buildings have these kinds of entrance, square shapes with no ornamentation on the door. Just simple ornamentation at the top part. Buildings: 4, 37, 36 and 39 **20%**
	Just 5 % of the buildings have these kinds of entrance, square shapes with side windows and ornamental elements. Buildings: 30 **5%**

It can be seen that, in I. British Period semi-circular fan light on top of doors were designed. On the other hand, in II. British Period the rectangular san light shape was the dominant shape in door type.

- **Window:**

Table 13. First British Period Window Type

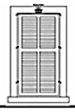
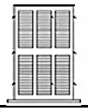
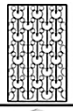
Type of Windows	*Buildings (1878- 1929)*
	50% of the building have these kinds of windows, which is square shape by ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 19 **50%**
	25% of the building have these kinds of windows, which is square shape and no ornamental elements. These buildings are: Buildings: 9, 11, 12, 16 and 20 **25%**
	10% of the building have these kinds of windows, which is square shape by ornamental elements at the top and columns in to sides. These buildings are: Buildings: 17 and 18 **10%**
	10 % of the buildings have these kinds of windows, square shapes with full of ornamentation on them. Buildings: 4 and 7 **10%**
	Just 5 % of the buildings have these kinds of windows, triangle shapes at the top of them. Buildings: 10 **5%**

Table 14. Second British Period Window Type

Type of Windows	*Buildings (1930-1960)*
	45% of the building have these kinds of windows, which is square shape and no ornamental elements. These buildings are: Buildings: 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 36, 34 and 40 **45%**
	30% of the building have these kinds of windows, which is square shape and by ornamental elements at the top. These buildings are: Buildings: 33, 35, 32, 20, 28 and 29 **30%**
	15% of the building have these kinds of windows, which is square shape and divide in to two horizontally. No ornamentation. These buildings are: Buildings: 23, 32 and 37 **15%**
	5 % of the buildings have these kinds of windows, square shapes with full of ornamentation on them. Buildings: 21 **5%**
	Just 5 % of the buildings have these kinds of windows, vertical rectangular shapes and full of ornamentation. Buildings: 30 **5%**

As mentioned in in tables above, windows with stone key was the dominant type in I. British Period but simple and wider windows were more visible in II. British Period.

- **Balconies & bay windows:**

Table 15. First British Period Balcony & Bay Window Type

Type of Balcony & Bay window	*Buildings (1878-1929)*
	40 % of the building have these kinds of bay windows, which have 4 windows . These buildings are: Buildings: 3, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 19. **40%**
	10 % of the building have these kinds of balconies, which have 6 windows . These buildings are: Buildings: 5 and 13. **10%**
	20 % of the building have bay window and balcony together. These buildings are: Buildings:1, 9, 17 and 18. **20%**
	10 % of the building have balcony . These buildings are: Building with small balcony: 2. Building with big balcony: 4. **10%**
	20 % buildings with out any bay window and balcony. These buildings are: Buildings: 8, 10, 12, 20. **20%**

Table 16. Second British Period Balcony & Bay Window Type

Type of Balcony & Bay window	*Buildings (1930-1960)*
	20% of the building have these kinds of bay windows, which have 3 & 4 windows . These buildings are: Buildings: 26, 32, 33 and 34. **20%**
	10% of the building have these kinds of balconies, which have 5 & 6 windows . These buildings are: Buildings: 28 and 31. **10%**
	5% of the building have bay window and balcony together. These buildings are: Buildings: 30. **5%**
	35 % of the building have balcony . These buildings are: Building with small balcony: 22, 24, 29, 35, 37 and 40. Buildings with big balcony: 25. **35%**
	30 % buildings with out any bay window and balcony. These buildings are: Buildings: 21, 23, 27, 36, 38 and 39 . **30%**

Bay window appeared more in I. British Period instead of a balcony. Also, the bay window was dominant in II. British Period but as it is illustrated in table 15, the number of bay windows were decreased in this period versus I. British Period.

Ornamentations:

Table 17. British Period Ornamentations Type

Ornamentation	*Buildings (1878-1929)*
	75% of the buildings have these kinds of ornamentation, which are full details and iron and wooden material. Buildings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13,14, 15,16, 17,18, and 19. **68%**
	20% of the building have these kinds of ornamentation, which are less details. These buildings are: Buildings: 7, 11, 12 and 20 **25%**
	5% of the building have these kinds of ornamentations, which are triangular shape. These buildings are: Buildings: 10. **7%**
Ornamentation	*Buildings (1930-1960)*
	45 % of the buildings have these kinds of ornamentation, which are full of details and iron and wooden material. Buildings: 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 36 and 37. **45%**
	45 % of the buildings have these kinds of ornamentation, square shapes and less detailed. Buildings: 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33,34, 35 and 39. **45%**
	Just 10 % of the buildings have these kinds of ornamentation, curved and circular shape on the façade of the buildings. Buildings: 31, 38. **10%**

It can be seen that, ornamentations in both periods were varied between brackets, key stone and column capitals as the other ornaments. Simplicity is the main item to recognize of buildings dependency II. British Period.

Finally, for further research, investigating the façade characteristics of periods, especially the Ottoman period in Cyprus and or characteristics of facades after the British Period until now and comparing these with the British Periods is suggested. On the other hand, elements of the façade such as entrances, materials, solid voids, ornaments can be analysed deeper.

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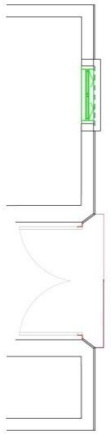
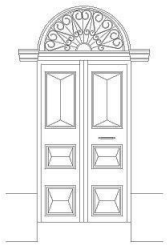
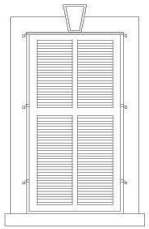
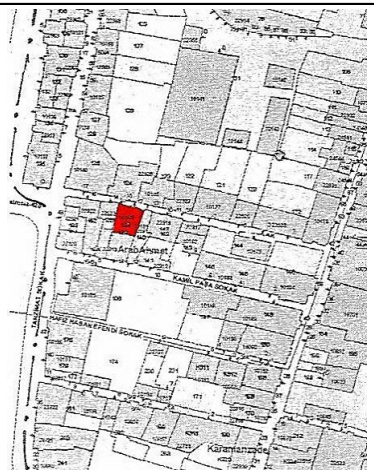
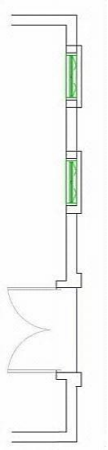
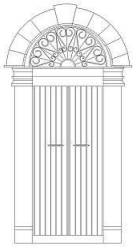
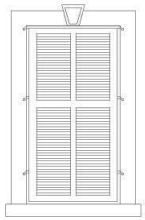
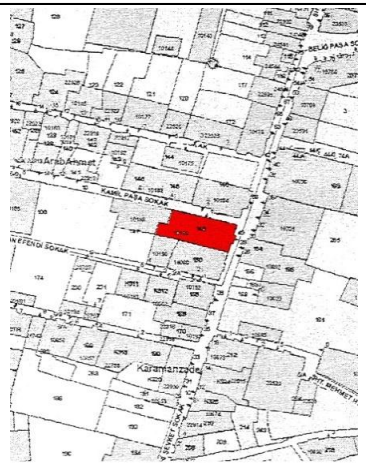
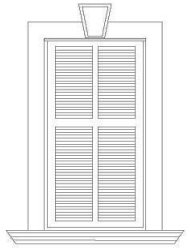
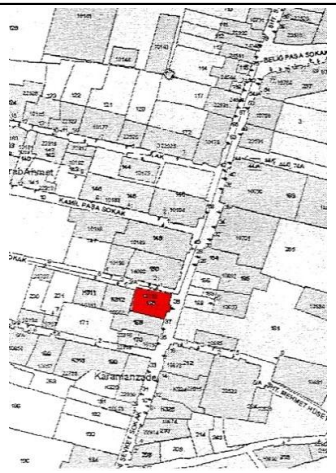
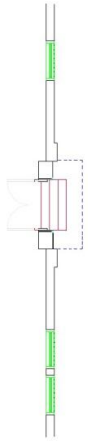
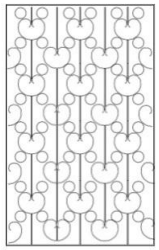
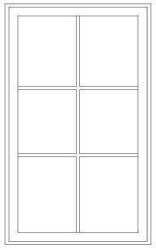
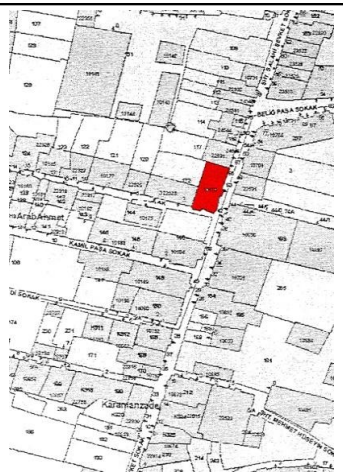
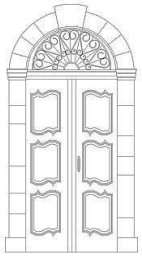
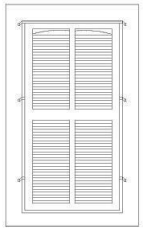
APPENDICES

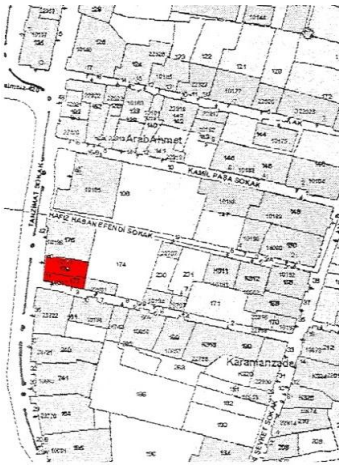
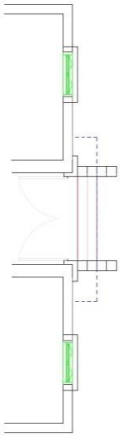
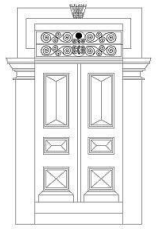
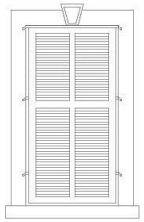
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 1	TITLE: Analysis of Building 1		
Address: No.4, Sevket Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1891 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Brown, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			_____

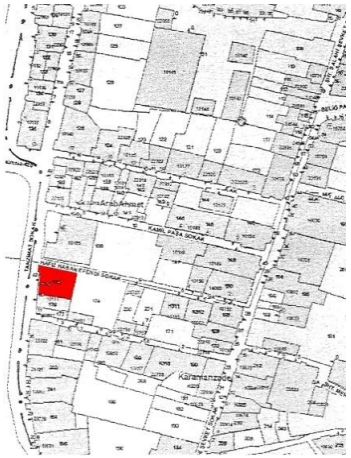
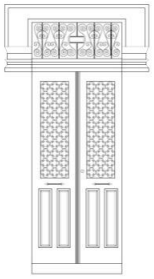
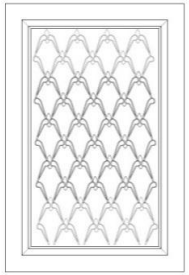
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 2	TITLE: Analysis of Building 2		
Address: No.14, Dervis pasa Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1893 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Green, Brown, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			_____

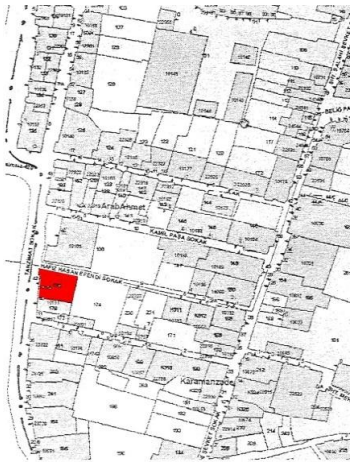
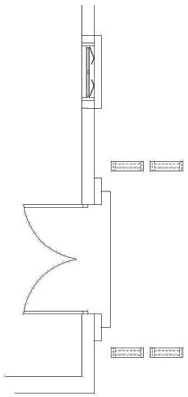
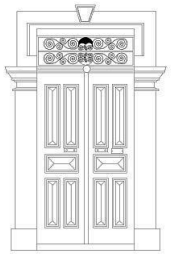
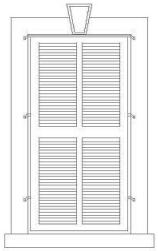
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 3	TITLE: Analysis of Building 3		
Address: No.49, Sevket Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1900 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Green, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		_____

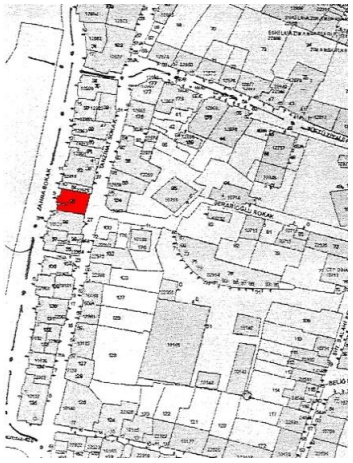
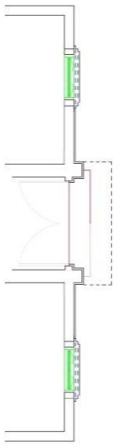
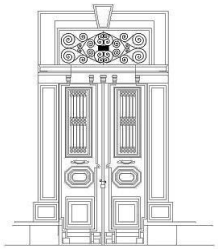
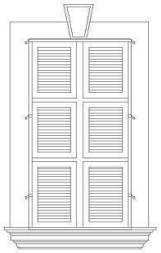
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 4	TITLE: Analysis of Building 4		
Address: No.39, Sevket Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1904 Number of floor: 3 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Brown, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
		 	Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			

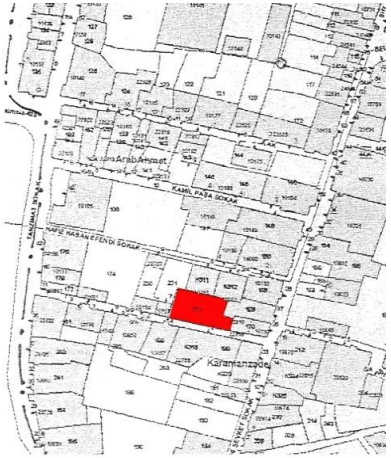
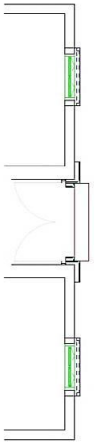
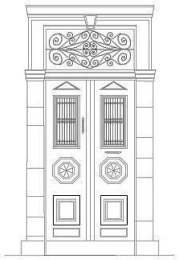
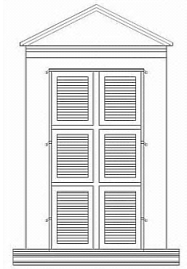
INVENTORY TABLE No.:5	TITLE: Analysis of Building 5		
Address: No.53, Sevket Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1907 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Gray, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		

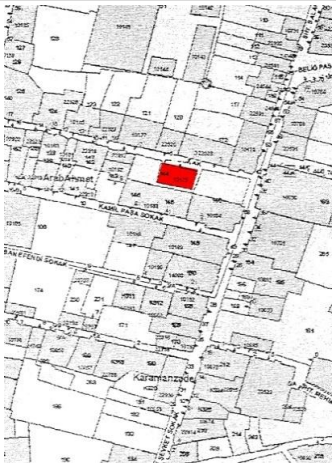
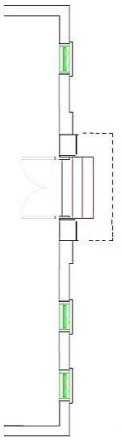
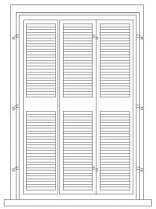
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 6	TITLE: Analysis of Building 6		
Address: No.40, Tanzimat. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1908 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Brown, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	———		

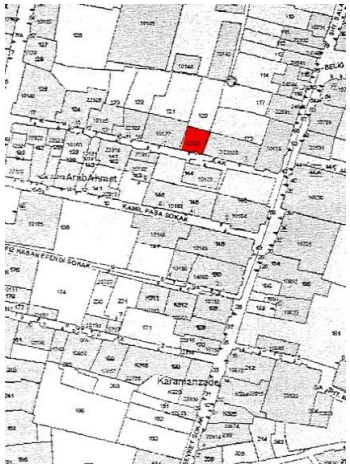
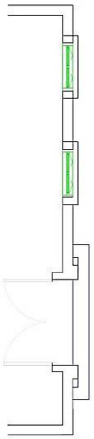
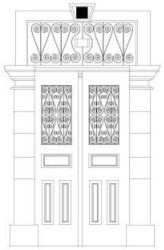
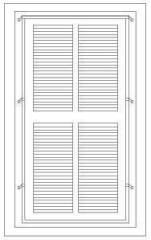
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 7	TITLE: Analysis of Building 7		
Address: No. 11, Hafiz Hasan Efendi alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1910 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: White, Yellow stone and Blue			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		

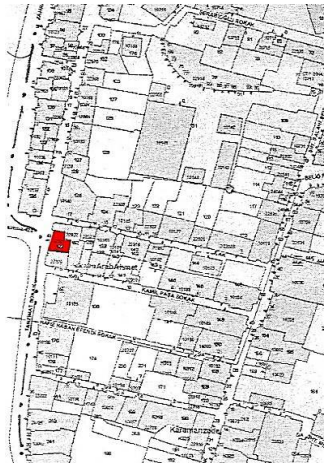
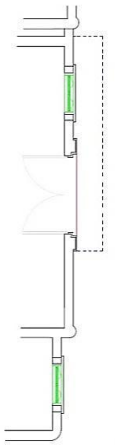
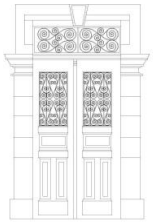
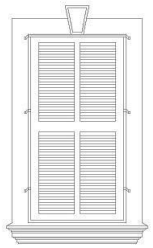
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 8	TITLE: Analysis of Building 8		
Address: No. 42, Tanzimat alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1911 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: White, Brown,Yellow stone and Blue			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	

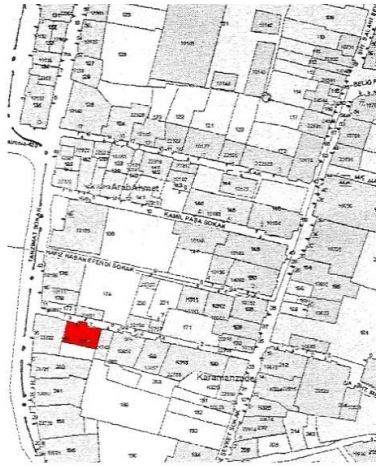
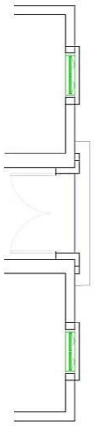
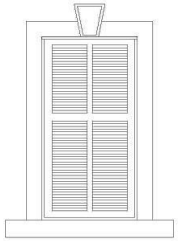
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 9	TITLE: Analysis of Building 9		
Address: No. 9, Zehra Street. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1915 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Yellow stone			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			 Fan Light gard  Decorative wood under windows

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 10	TITLE: Analysis of Building 10		
Address: No.33, M Haci Ali. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1915 Number of floor: 1 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Brown, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	

INVENTORY TABLE No.:11	TITLE: Analysis of Building 11		
Address: No.4, Dervis pasa Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1915 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Green, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 12	TITLE: Analysis of Building 12		
Address: No.5, Dervis pasa Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1915 Number of floor: 1 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Geen, Brown, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
 	_____	_____	

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 13	TITLE: Analysis of Building 13		
Address: No. 48, Tanzimat alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1921 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: White, Yellow stone and Gray			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 14	TITLE: Analysis of Building 14		
Address: No.10, Mutfu Haci Ali. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1921 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Gray, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
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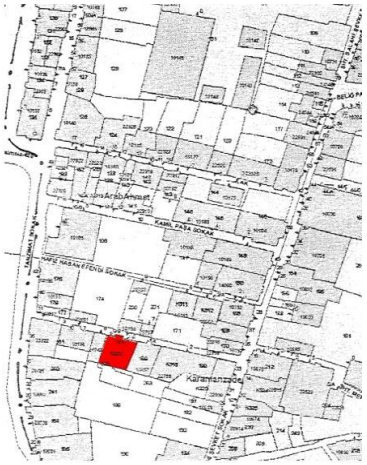
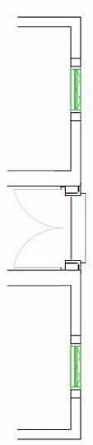
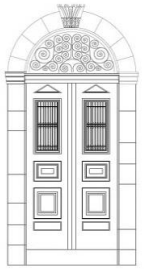
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 15	TITLE: Analysis of Building 15		
Address: No.8, Mutfu Haci Ali. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1921 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Gray, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
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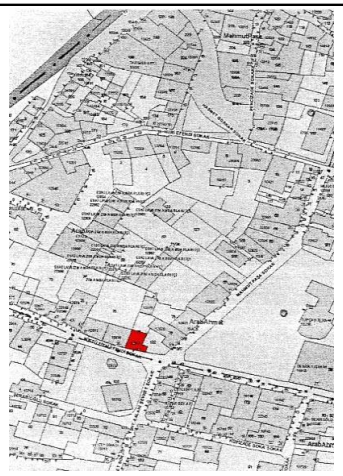
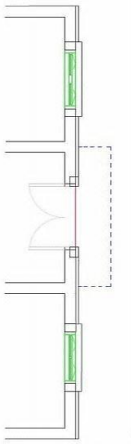
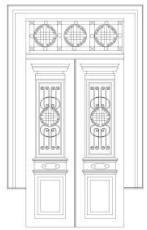
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 16	TITLE: Analysis of Building 16		
Address: No. 33, Muftu ziyai Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1921 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
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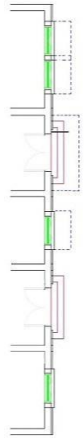
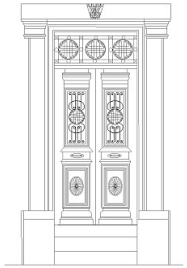
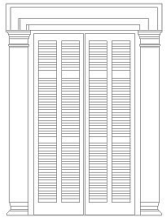
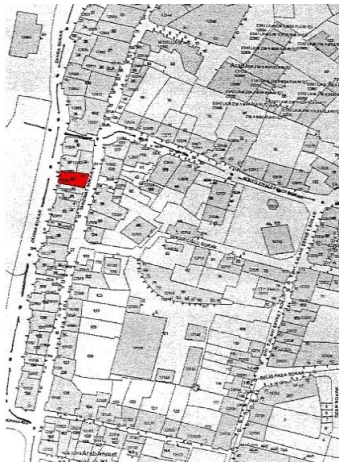
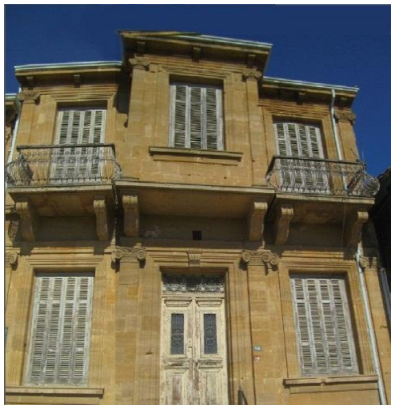
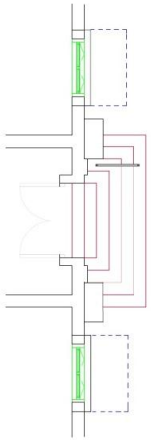
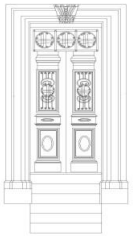
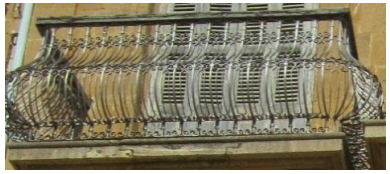
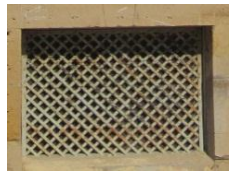
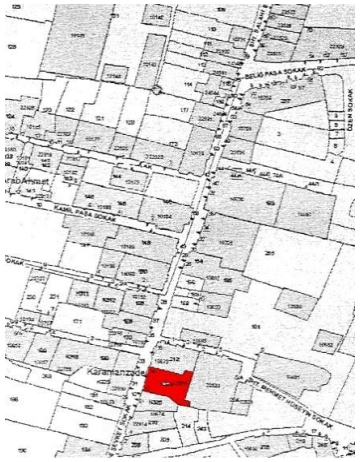
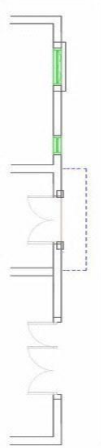
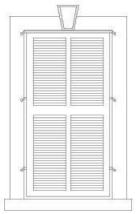
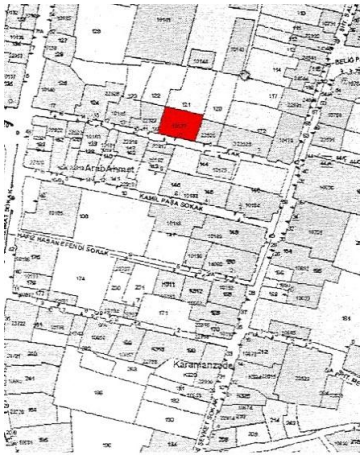
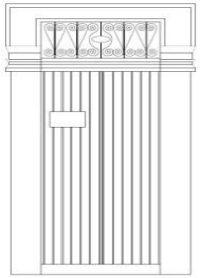
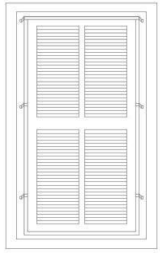
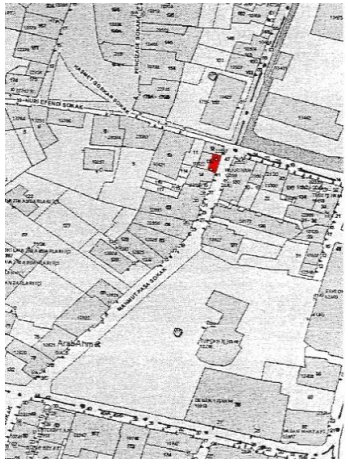
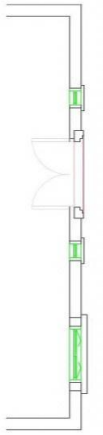
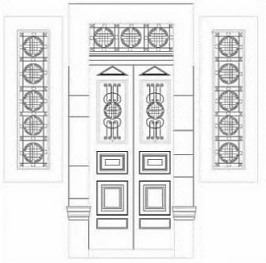
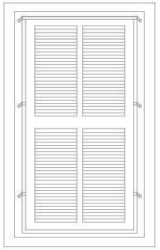
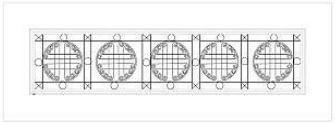
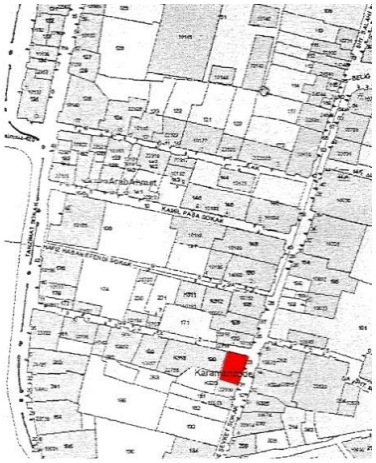
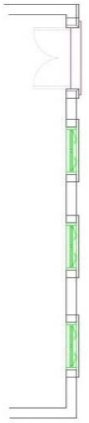
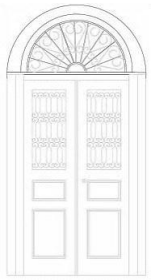
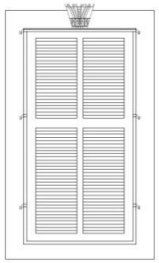
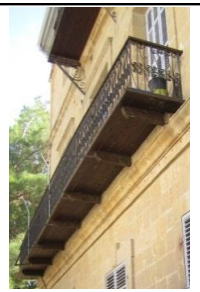
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 17	TITLE: Analysis of Building 17		
Address: No. 11, Zehra Street. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1926 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: White, Yellow stone, blue, Green			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			_____

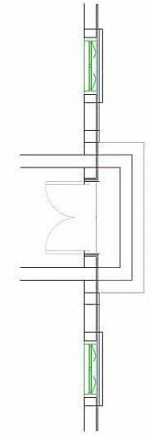
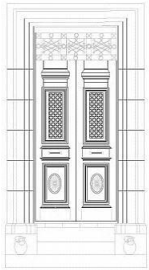
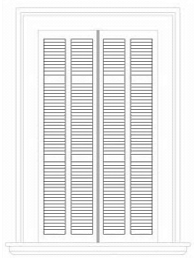
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 18	TITLE: Analysis of Building 18		
Address: No. 14, Zehra Street. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1929 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: Yellow stone, Gray, Pink, Light matt blue			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
 			

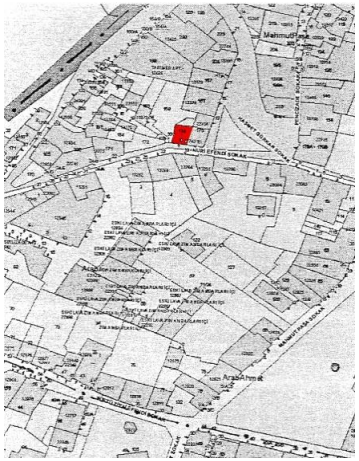
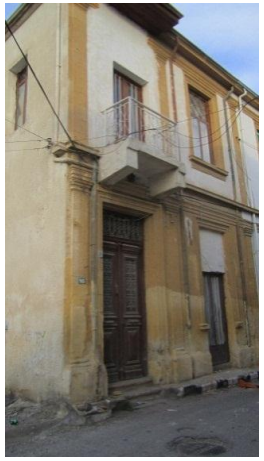
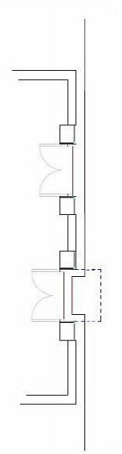
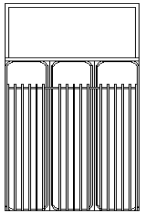
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 19	TITLE: Analysis of Building 19		
Address: No. 14 Tanzimat street.Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1893 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: white, blue, yellow			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		_____

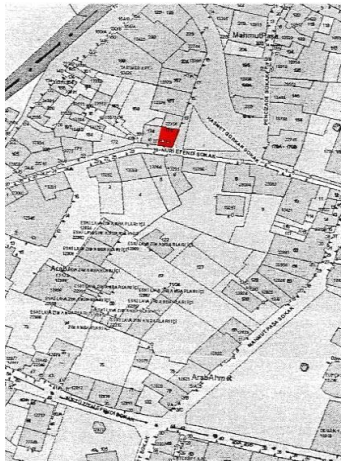
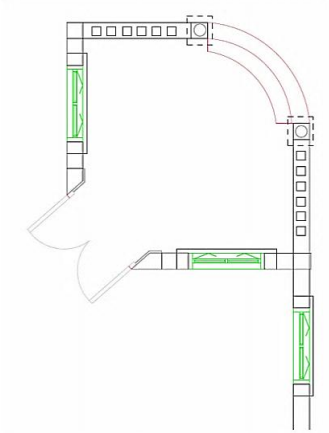
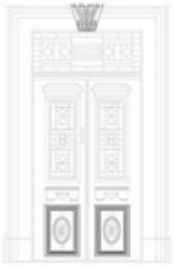
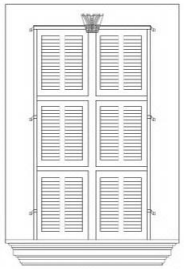
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 20	TITLE: Analysis of Building 20		
Address: No.7 Dervis pasha Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : First Period: 1878- 1929 Construction Date : 1913 Number of floor: 1 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: white, brown, yellow			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	_____

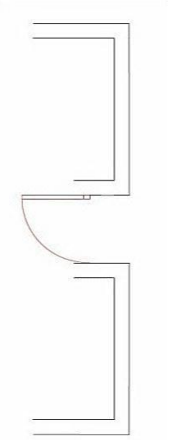
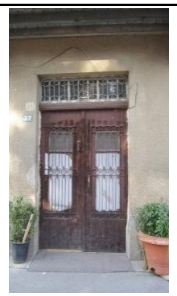
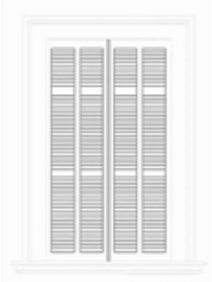
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 21	TITLE: Analysis of Building 21		
Address: No. 45, Mahmut Pasa Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1931 Number of floor:1 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 22	TITLE: Analysis of Building 22		
Address: No. 1, Mutfu Haci Ali Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1930 Number of floor: 3 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 23	TITLE: Analysis of Building 23		
Address: No. 26, Zehra Street. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1060 Construction Date : 1933 Number of floor: 1 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: White,Yellow stone			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 24	TITLE: Analysis of Building 24		
Address: No. 40, Nuri Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1933 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
 			_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 25	TITLE: Analysis of Building 25		
Address: No. 8, Nuri Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1933 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Green, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 26	TITLE: Analysis of Building 26		
Address: No. 37, Muftu ziyai Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1933 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structu Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
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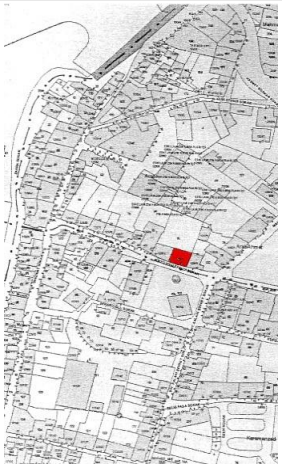
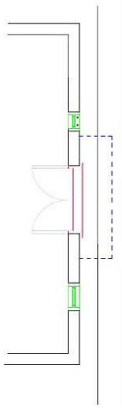
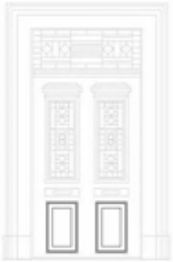
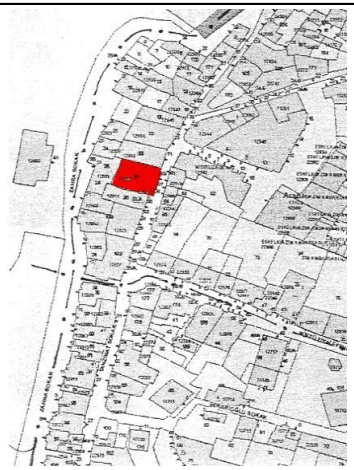
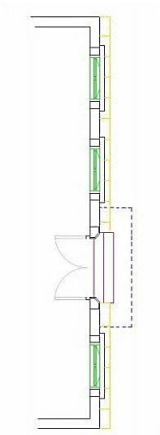
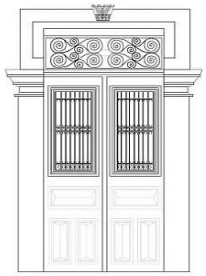
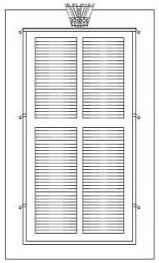
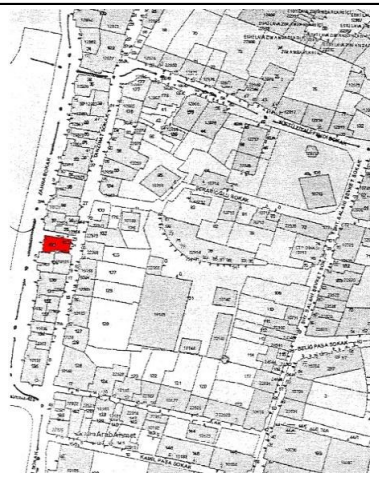
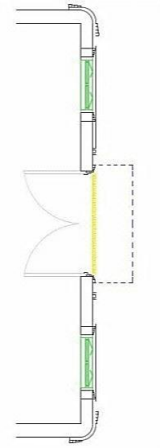
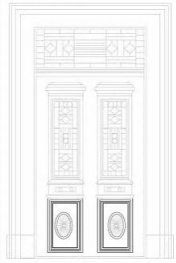
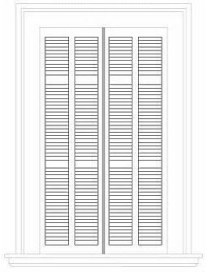
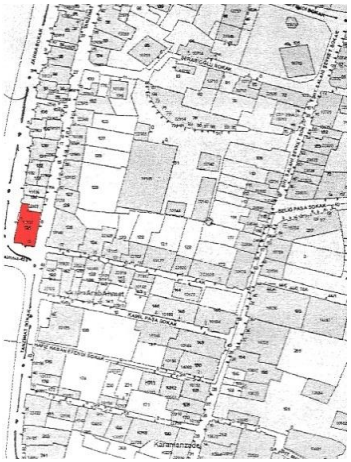
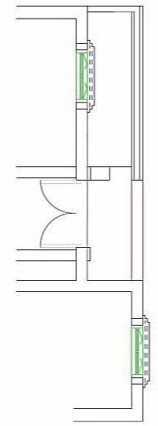
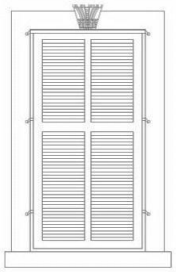
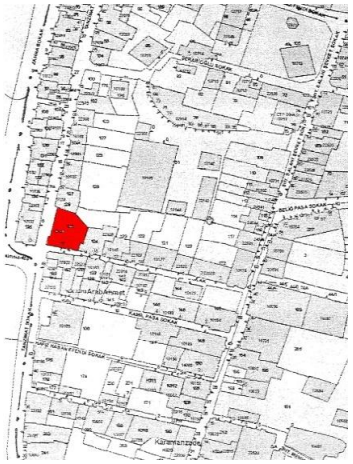
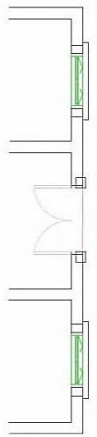
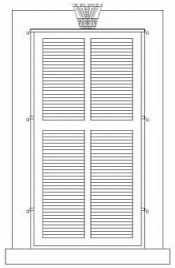
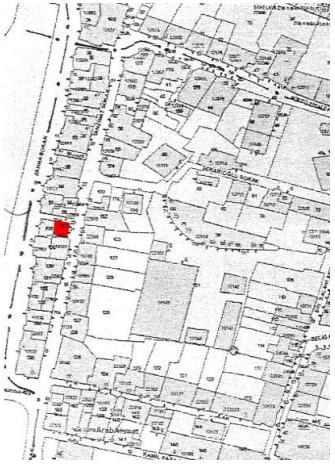
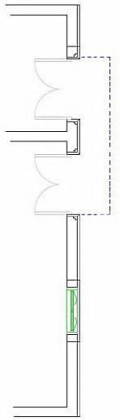
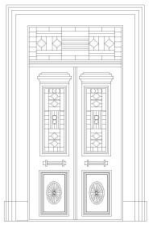
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 27	TITLE: Analysis of Building 27		
Address: No. 35, Muftu ziyai Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1933 Number of floor:1 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	_____

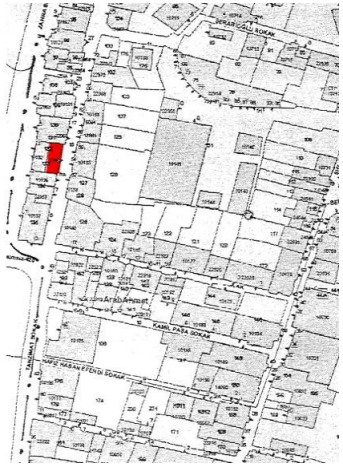
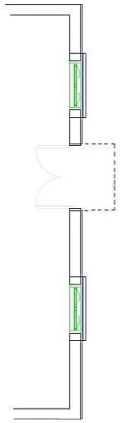
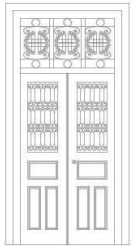
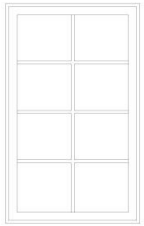
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 28	TITLE: Analysis of Building 28		
Address: No. 51, Tanzimat Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1933 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Green, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		

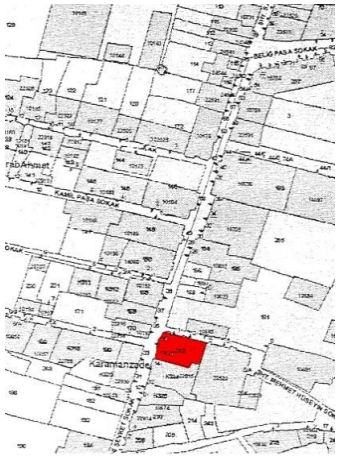
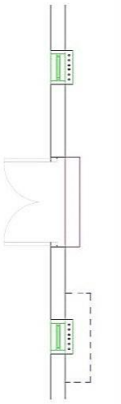
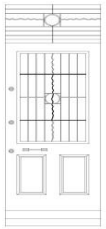
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 29	TITLE: Analysis of Building 29		
Address: No. 6, Zehra Street. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1934 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Green, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			

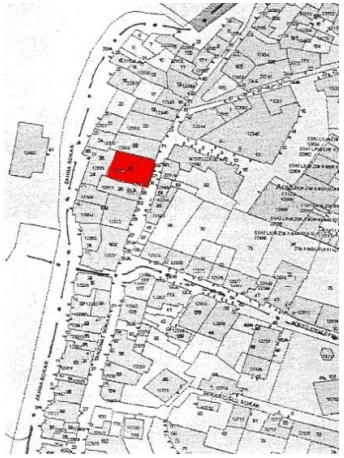
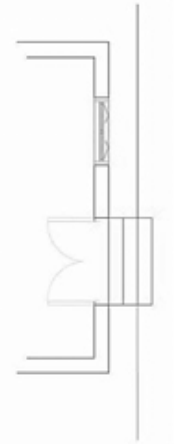
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 30	TITLE: Analysis of Building 30		
Address: No. 3, Zehra Street. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1934 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Green, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			

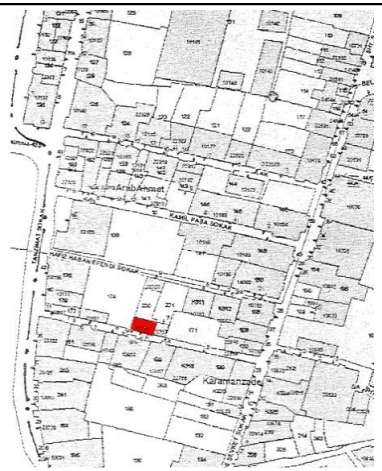
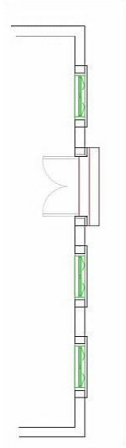
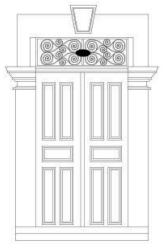
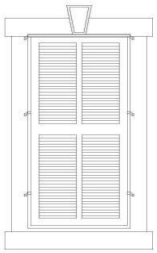
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 31	TITLE: Analysis of Building 31		
Address: No. 17, Dervis pasa alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1934 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System:Load bearing wall. Color: White, Yellow stone, blue			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
 	_____		

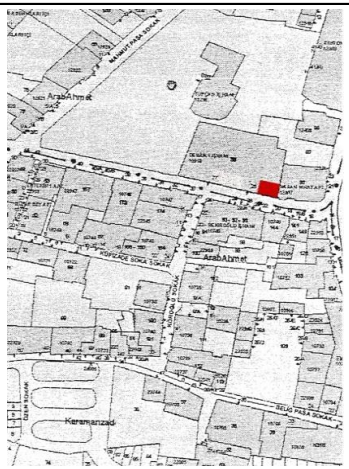
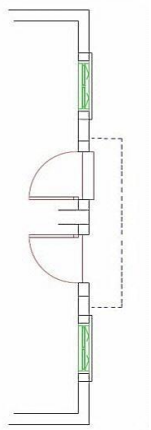
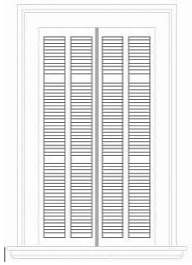
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 32	TITLE: Analysis of Building 32		
Address: No. 21, Tanzimat Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1934 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Green, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		_____

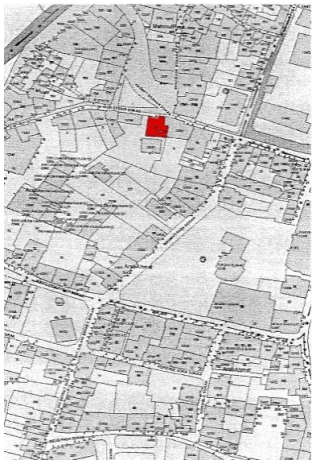
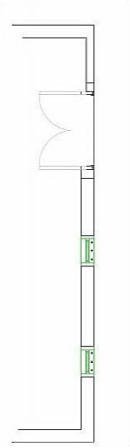
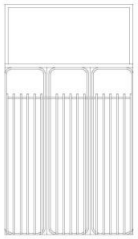
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 33	TITLE: Analysis of Building 33		
Address: No. 7, Tanzimat Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1935 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Gray, Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____		_____

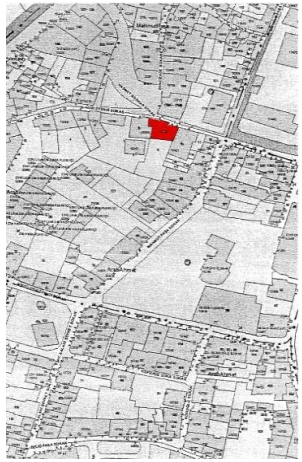
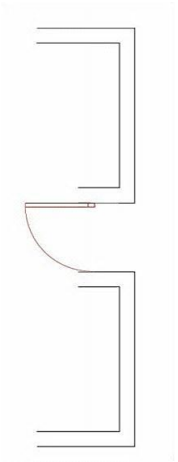
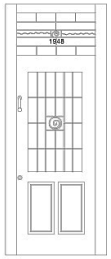
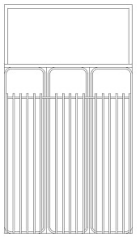
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 34	TITLE: Analysis of Building 34		
Address: No. 12, Sevket Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1948 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structu Color: brown, Yellow stone			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
_____	_____	_____	

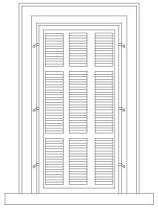
INVENTORY TABLE No.: 35	TITLE: Analysis of Building 35		
Address: No. 43, Sevket Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1948 Number of floor: 2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structu Color: brown, Yellow stone, Gray			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
_____		_____	_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 36	TITLE: Analysis of Building 36		
Address: No. 4, Mutfu Haci Ali Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1935 Number of floor:1 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 37	TITLE: Analysis of Building 37		
Address: No. 5, Muftu ziyai Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1937 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 38	TITLE: Analysis of Building 38		
Address: No. 9, Nuri Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1948 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	_____

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 39	TITLE: Analysis of Building 39		
Address: No. 7, Nuri Efendi Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1948 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structure. Color: Yellow stone and White			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
	_____	_____	

INVENTORY TABLE No.: 40	TITLE: Analysis of Building 40		
Address: No. 11, Sevket Alley. Arabahmet District. Nicosia. N. Cyprus.	Location	Image of building	Partial Plan
Period : Second Period: 1930 - 1960 Construction Date : 1941 Number of floor:2 Building Material: Concrete, Stone, Wood and Metal Structural System: Skeletal frame structu Color: Yellow stone			
Main Entrance	Doors	Windows	Roof Type
			Gable Roof
Ornamentation	Ballustrade	Semi-Open Spaces	Others
			

Inventory table 41

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Form &shape						Building strucure													Building material			
	Main form	Geometric	Irregular	L	W	H	Skeletal frame	Load bearing	Column			Bracket					Balustrade			Stone	Concrete	Timber	Iron
									Doric	Ionic	Tuscan	Stone	Timber	Iron	Ful tri.	Empty tri.	Wood	Iron	Stone				
1	Cubic	*	-	2a	a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*
2	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	*
3	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*
4	Cubic	*	-	3a	2a	3a	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	*
5	Cubic	*	-	a	2a	a	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
6	Cubic	*	-	3a	3/2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
7	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
8	Cubic	*	-	2a	2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
9	Cubic	*	-	2a	4/3a	3/2a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*
10	Cubic	*	-	a	3a	1/2a	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
11	Cubic	*	-	a	3a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
12	Cubic	*	-	a	a	1/2a	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
13	Cubic	*	-	2a	2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
14	Cubic	*	-	a	2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
15	Cubic	*	-	2a	2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
16	Cubic	*	-	2a	2a	a	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*
17	Cubic	*	-	2a	2a	a	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
18	Cubic	*	-	4a	2a	a	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*
19	Cubic	*	-	4a	2a	a	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
20	Cubic	*	-	a	a	1/2a	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*

* : Exist

(-) : Not Exist

Inventory table 42

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Form &shape						Building strucure													Building material			
	Main form	Geometric	Irregular	L	W	H	Sceletal frame	Load bearing	Arches			Bracket					Balustrade			Stone	Concrete	Timber	Iron
									Doric	Ionic	Tuscan	Stone	Timber	Iron	Ful tri.	Empty tri.	Wood	Iron	Stone				
21	Cubic	*	-	a	2a	1/2a	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
22	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	2a	3/2a	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	*
23	Cubic	*	-	2a	a	1/2a	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
24	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*
25	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
26	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
27	Cubic	*	-	1/2a	a	1/2a	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
28	Cubic	*	-	2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
29	Cubic	*	-	2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*
30	Cubic	*	-	3a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	*	*
31	Cubic	*	-	2a	2a	a	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
32	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
33	Cubic	*	-	a	2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
34	Cubic	*	-	2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
35	Cubic	*	-	2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*
36	Cubic	*	-	1/2a	3/2a	1/2a	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
37	Cubic	*	-	a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*
38	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
39	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
40	Cubic	*	-	3/2a	3/2a	a	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*

Inventory table 43

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Color											
	Wall	Door		Window		Shading elemnt		Door frame		Window frame		Column
		Entrance	Balcony	1st floor	2nd floor	1st floor	2nd floor	Entrance	Balcony	1st floor	2nd floor	
1	white	Blue/Gray	yellow	white	white	Green	Green	white	Green	yellow	Green	white
2	white	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	yellow	Green	yellow	Green	yellow
3	white	Green	-	Green	Green	Green	Green	yellow	-	yellow	Green/yellow	yellow
4	yellow	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	yellow	yellow	Gray	Gray	yellow
5	white	Gray	-	white	white	Gray	Gray	yellow	-	yellow	Gray	yellow
6	white	Brown	-	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	yellow	-	Brown	yellow	yellow
7	white	Green/Blue	-	Blue	Blue	Green/Blue	Green/Blue	white/yellow	-	yellow	Green/Blue	yellow/white
8	white	Green/Blue	-	Green	Blue	Green/Blue	Brown	yellow	-	yellow	yellow	yellow
9	yellow	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
10	white	Brown	#	Green/Blue	Green/Blue	Green	Blue	yellow	#	yellow	#	yellow
11	white	Green	-	Green	Green	Green	Green	yellow	-	#	Green	yellow
12	white	Green	#	yellow	yellow	Green	Green	yellow	#	Green	#	yellow
13	white	Gray	-	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	yellow	-	yellow	Gray	yellow
14	white	Gray	-	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	yellow	-	yellow	Gray	yellow
15	white	Gray	-	white	white	Gray	Gray	yellow	-	yellow	Gray	yellow
16	white	white/Red	-	Gray	Gray	White	Gray	white/yellow	-	yellow	yellow	yellow
17	white	Green	Blue	white	white	Green	Blue	white/yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
18	yellow	white	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
19	white	Red	-	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	yellow	-	yellow	Blue	yellow
20	white	Brown	#	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	yellow	#	Brown	Brown	yellow

: Completely does not exist

Inventory table 44

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Color											
	Wall	Door		Window		Shading elemnt		Door frame		Window frame		Column
		Entrance	Balcony	1st floor	2nd floor	1st floor	2nd floor	Entrance	Balcony	1st floor	2nd floor	
21	white	Green	#	Black	#	Green	#	yellow	#	yellow	#	yellow
22	yellow	Green	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	Gray	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
23	white	white	#	white	#	white	#	yellow	#	yellow	#	yellow
24	white	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	-	-	yellow	white	#	#	yellow
25	white	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	yellow	Green	yellow	yellow	yellow
26	Cream	Brown	#	Gray	Gray	Brown	Gray	-	#	-	Gray	-
27	white	Blue	#	Blue	#	Blue	#	White	#	White	#	White
28	white	Green	-	White	White	Green	Green	yellow	-	yellow	Green	yellow
29	yellow	Green	Green	White	White	Green	Green	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
30	white	Green	white	Brown	white	Green	Green	yellow	Green	yellow	Green	yellow
31	white	Blue	-	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	yellow	-	yellow	Blue	yellow
32	Yellow/ White	Green	-	Green	Green	Green	Green	yellow	-	yellow	Yellow/Whit	yellow
33	Cream	Brown	-	White	White	Brown	-	Cream	-	Cream	Green	Cream
34	Yellow	Brown	-	White	Brown	white	Brown	-	-	-	-	-
35	Gray	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	-	Brown	-	-	-	-	-
36	white	white	#	white	#	white	#	yellow	#	yellow	#	yellow
37	white	Blue	Brown	Brown	Brown	Blue	Brown	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
38	Gray	Brown	-	Brown	Blue	Brown	Brown	yellow	-	yellow	-	yellow
39	Gray	Brown	-	-	Blue	-	Brown	-	#	#	-	-
40	Gray	white	-	-	Blue	-	-	-	#	#	-	-

: Completely does not exist

Inventory table 45

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Openings																				
	Entrance				Door									Bay window				Balcony			
	Direct	Indirect	Depth to inside/stair	Height from the street/stair	Panel	Flush	Basement	Regtangular frame	Round arche	Geometric form	Irregular form	W	L	Location	W	L	H	Location	W	L	H
1	-	*	2	0	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.8a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	Top of window	c	4c	1/2c
2	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.8a	-	-	-	-	Top of entrance	c	3c	1/2c
3	-	*	1	2	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
4	-	*	2	4	*	-	Gray	-	*	*	-	a	1.8a	-	-	-	-	Top of entrance	c	4c	1/2c
5	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	8d	3d	-	-	-	-
6	-	*	0	4	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	2d	3d	-	-	-	-
7	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of window	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
8	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*	-	1	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	Top of entrance	c	4c	1/2c
10	-	*	1	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	*	-	2	3	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.8a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
12	-	*	1	1	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	8d	3d	-	-	-	-
14	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
15	-	*	1	1	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.8a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	*	1	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
17	-	*	1	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	Top of window	c	4c	1/2c
18	-	*	2	6	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.8a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	Top of window	c	3c	1/2c
19	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
20	-	*	1	1	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ext : extension

shading elements (shutters) types

Inventory table 46

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Openings																	
	Windows																	
	Basement		Rectangular frame	Round arch	Lintel				Sill				Size		Shading elements			
	Color	Model			With ext.	Without ext	Simple	Decorative	With ext.	Without ext	Simple	Decorative	W	H	Types	Wood	Iron	
1	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
2	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
3	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	b	2b	A	*	*	
4	Black	Semicircular	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	-	-	*	
5	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	2b	A	*	*	
6	Brown	Semicircular	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
7	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	1.8b	A	*	*	
8	Black	Rectangular	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
9	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	b	2.3b	B	*	-	
10	#	#	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	b	2b	B	*	-	
11	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	b	1.5b	C	*	-	
12	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
13	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	b	2b	A	*	-	
14	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
15	#	#	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
16	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	b	1.5b	A	*	-	
17	#	#	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	b	2b	D	*	-	
18	Gray	Rectangular	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	b	2b	D	*	-	
19	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2.3b	A	*	-	
20	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	2.3b	A	*	-	

Ext : Extension

Shading elements types: Figure 56 ,p.67

Inventory table 47

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Openings																				
	Entrance				Door									Bay window				Balcony			
	Direct	Indirect	Depth to inside/stair	Height from the street/stair	Panel	Flush	Basement	Regtangular frame	Round arche	Geometric form	Irregular form	W	L	Location	W	L	H	Location	W	L	H
21	-	*	1	1	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	*	2	2	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.8a	-	-	-	-	Top of window	c	8c	1/2c
23	-	*	0	3	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	*	2	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	Top of window	c	2c	1/2c
25	-	*	2	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	Top of entrance	c	6c	3c
26	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
27	-	*	1	1	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.8a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	*	1	3	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of entrance	d	6d	3d	-	-	-	-
29	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	Top of entrance	c	2c	1/2c
30	-	*	0	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of window	d	4d	3d	Top of entrance	c	6c	3c
31	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	Top of window	d	4d	3d	-	-	-	-
32	-	*	1	1	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.8a	Top of entrance	d	3d	3d	-	-	-	-
33	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.8a	Top of entrance	d	2d	3d	-	-	-	-
34	-	*	1	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	2a	Top of window	d	2d	2d	-	-	-	-
35	-	*	1	3	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.8a	-	-	-	-	Top of entrance	c	2c	1/2c
36	-	*	1	3	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	*	0	2	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	2a	-	-	-	-	Top of entrance	c	3c	1/2c
38	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	*	-	0	0	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	2a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	*	2	4	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	a	1.5a	-	-	-	-	Top of window	c	2c	1/2c

Inventory table 48

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Openings																	
	Windows																	
	Basement		Rectangular frame	Round arch	Lintel				Sill				Size		Shading elements			
	Color	Model			With ext.	Without ext	Simple	Decorative	With ext.	Without ext	Simple	Decorative	W	H	Types	Wood	Iron	
21	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
22	Black	Semicircular	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
23	#	#	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	b	1.8b	D	*	-	
24	#	#	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	b	2b	-	*	-	
25	#	#	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	b	2b	E	*	-	
26	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
27	#	#	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	b	2b	E	*	-	
28	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	b	2b	A	*	-	
29	#	#	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	b	2b	F	*	-	
30	#	#	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	b	2b	A	*	-	
31	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
32	#	#	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	b	2b	A	*	-	
33	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	E	*	-	
34	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
35	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	1.5b	D	*	-	
36	#	#	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
37	#	#	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	D	*	-	
38	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	2b	A	*	-	
39	#	#	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	2b	-	*	-	
40	Brown	Rectangular	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	b	2b	F	*	-	

Ext : Extension

Shading elements types: Figure 57 ,p.68

Inventory table 49

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Ornamentations																				Roof		
	Column	Door frame	Window frame	Key stone											Fan light	Balustrade	Bracket	Construction date	Door + Glass	Fan light guard	Structure	Shape	Dimension
				Door					Window														
				Simple	Decorative	Size			Ground floor	Other floors	Simple	Decorative	Size										
						b	1/2b	2b					b	1/2b	2b								
1	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	Gabel roof	Not available	Not available
2	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	*			
3	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	*			
4	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*			
5	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*			
6	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*			
7	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
8	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*			
9	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
10	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	*	#	#	*	*	*			
11	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
12	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	*	#	#	*	*	*			
13	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
14	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*			
15	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
16	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
17	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
18	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
19	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
20	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	*	#	#	*	-	*			

Inventory table 50

Buildings number/ Façade elements	Ornamentations																				Roof		
	Column	Door frame	Window frame	Key stone												Fan light	Balustrade	Bracket	Construction date	Door + Glass	Fan light guard	Structure	Shape	Dimension
				Door					Window															
				Simple	Decorative	Size			Ground floor	Other floors	Simple	Decorative	Size											
						b	1/2b	2b					b	1/2b	2b									
21	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*	Gabel roof	Not available	Not available
22	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
23	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*			
24	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
25	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*			
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
27	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*			
28	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
29	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
30	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-			
31	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
32	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*			
33	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*			
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*			
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*			
36	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	#	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	-	-			
37	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
38	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-			
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*			
40	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*			